

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Bulletin

Vol. XLI, No. 1054

September 7, 1959

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VOL. XLI, No. 1054 • PUBLICATION 6876

September 7, 1959

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C.

PRICE:
52 issues, domestic \$8.50, foreign \$12.25
Single copy, 25 cents

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (January 20, 1958).

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The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Public Services Division, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

Publications of the Department, United Nations documents, and legislative material in the field of international relations are listed currently.

United States Foreign Policy and Africa

by Joseph C. Satterthwaite
Assistant Secretary for African Affairs¹

To me has fallen the privilege of being the first Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the Department of State. This has been made possible by a law of the 85th Congress. By this law Congress recognized, in effect, that the relations of the United States with Africa, previously the responsibility of the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, demanded attention equal to that paid the other major geographic areas of the world. The Department of State welcomed this action, for Africa is in a state of profound political, economic, and social change.² Current developments there may well be as important politically as those that occurred during the industrial revolution in Western Europe or those following the Bolshevik revolutions in Russia. The *New York Times* recently said editorially that "one of the outstanding phenomena of the contemporary world" is what it called "the sudden, thrilling, agonizing upheaval of the African races after countless centuries of primitiveness, subjection and isolation from the civilized world."

Principal Developments of the Past Year

I would like tonight to review for you the principal events of the past year in emerging Africa which go to make this "agonizing upheaval." I would also like to summarize the development of United States-African relations and to stress the

challenge of these relations to the American people. Let us first establish a framework for our review by sketching the salient features of that continent.

The vast and varied continent of Africa is more than three times the size of the United States, including our two new States, Alaska and Hawaii. It comprises about one-fifth of the land area of the world and has a population of some 220 million people of almost all races, speaking over 700 different languages and dialects. Politically, Africa has more than 40 different entities, including 10 independent states, 6 United Nations trust territories, 1 League of Nations mandated territory, and numerous territories under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain.

For general purposes of understanding it is useful to think of there being three Africas, although geographers, social scientists, and ethnologists would differ with this concept. These three Africas are: first, North Africa, including the Muslim, Arab-Berber Africa of the Mediterranean littoral and extending through the "horn" of Africa on the Indian Ocean (the horn of Africa includes Christian Ethiopia and the Muslim peoples of the various Somali lands); second, West Africa, which is mixed Negroid and Hamitic, where the white man is present in missionary, trade, or advisory capacities but not as a permanent settler; and third, East, Central, and South Africa, where European, Asian, and African are settled side by side.

As we review the events in these areas it will become evident that the uniform preoccupation of the African is with "independence." In much of the area south of the Sahara this goal is em-

¹ Address made before the Chautauqua Institution at Chautauqua, N.Y., on Aug. 21 (press release 602 dated Aug. 20).

² For an announcement of the establishment of the Bureau of African Affairs, see BULLETIN of Sept. 22, 1958, p. 475.

bodied in the rallying cry of that word. The word "independence" embodies also the yearning of many Africans for individual liberty and equality.

Second to these political goals, the African nations are preoccupied with furthering economic and social development. Toward the attainment of all these goals, there is increasingly broad and effective consultation taking place among African nations and territories which has engendered joint action in world councils and led to closer political associations.

In the area we have described as North Africa, all political entities are independent countries with the exception of Algeria and the three Somali territories, with the former Italian Somaliland scheduled to become independent on December 2, 1960. At the same time we must remember that all but two of these independent nations—Ethiopia and Egypt—have attained their independence in the short space of 8 years. The dominant political problem remaining in the North African region is the struggle in Algeria, which is greatly complicated by the fact that over 1 million of the inhabitants are of European origin. It is our hope that differences over Algeria can be settled in a way acceptable to all involved.

The struggle in Algeria has prevented consummation of a North African federation, or "Greater Maghreb," perhaps in close association with France. This was the subject of resolutions of the dominant political parties of Morocco, Tunisia, and the Algerian National Liberation Front at the meeting in Tangier in April 1958.

West Africa, the second major area of Africa, stretches from the Sahara wastes on the north to the Congo Basin on the south and east and encompasses 22 countries and territories, primarily dependencies or former dependencies of France and Great Britain.

In West Africa the desire for self-government is intense. Progress toward its achievement has been extremely fast. There are to date three independent states in this area: Liberia, independent since 1847, Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast and independent since 1957, and Guinea, which became independent in 1958. In 1960 Cameroun and Togo, now United Nations trust territories under French administration, and the Federation of Nigeria, a British dependency, will achieve their independence. The principal remaining

British dependency in West Africa, Sierra Leone, is progressing toward self-government with no date as yet set for independence.

The French territories of West Africa have continued to evolve politically. With the exception of Guinea, they have chosen the status of autonomous republics in a French Community as a result of the constitutional referendum held on September 28, 1958. The French Community Executive Council retains jurisdiction over such matters as defense, foreign affairs, and currency. Members have been given the right to negotiate their withdrawal from the Community at any time.

Last January Belgium announced its decision to revise its policy toward its dependent territories and to proceed with the liberalization of the political system in the Belgian Congo. Belgium had already created economic and social conditions in the Congo in advance of those of other African territories, while refraining from encouraging the growth of political parties and political life. The new Belgian program will change this significantly as representative legislative bodies are set up in the Congo and Africans are elected to them by universal suffrage. The first result of the announcement of the new policy has been the proliferation of political parties in the Congo. The Belgian administration has called upon Africans throughout the provinces of the Congo to defend the unity of the country and to turn their backs on political parties based on regional tribal affiliations.

West African leaders, bearing in mind economic and social benefits, wisely recognize the value of continuing ties with Europe. Guinea, which voted for independence from France at the time of the constitutional referendum, signed agreements in principle with France in January 1959. These have not yet been implemented, but they point to Guinea's remaining in the franc zone, maintaining French as the official language, and accepting French technical assistance. Ghana, upon independence, became a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and remains in the sterling bloc. Nigeria is expected to do the same upon achieving independence in 1960.

In West Africa the trend toward regional association has been growing, although it is still too early to say confidently which pattern of association will evolve. So far, the new states have

sought to retain most attributes of their sovereignty while recognizing the advantages which can accrue from cooperative planning in such fields as trade, transportation, communications, science, and culture.

Regional Associations

The regional association of West African states began with the proclamation of the Ghana-Guinea union in November 1958. This was reaffirmed in early May this year during the state visit of Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana to Guinea. At that time the announcement was made of the founding of a Union of Independent African States, which would welcome membership of other states. This Union envisioned a common defense council, flag, a Union bank of issue and currency, a customs union, and Union citizenship in addition to citizenship in each member state.

Without modifying this union of Ghana and Guinea, the heads of these states met in Sannequiellie, Liberia, in late July with President Tubman of Liberia. They proposed that a special conference of independent African states, as well as those with fixed dates of independence, be held in 1960 to explore suggestions for a Community of Independent African States. Suggested for review at this conference would be resolutions specifically calling for retention of the principal attributes of national sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other members. Other proposed resolutions would enjoin the adherents of this association not to adopt policies contrary to the interests of the freedom and independence of the African people but would urge efforts to build a free, prosperous continent, accelerating achievement of independence where possible. Finally, establishment of common councils for economic, cultural, and scientific research would be discussed.

Although excluded from these councils because of their continued dependent status, the newly established autonomous republics of the French Community are striving toward workable political associations within the Community framework. On the day following the formal establishment of the French Community on April 5 of this year, the Federation of Mali was proclaimed. This federation, built on the natural administrative ties established during the French administration, is composed of the Republics of Senegal and Soudan.

In the words of the first President of the Federation Assembly, Leopold Senghor, "Our goal is to achieve African unity in the framework of a federal republic, of which the Mali Federation is the first phase."

While those supporting the Federation of Mali are hopeful that the political relationship with France will continue to evolve, the supporters of an even more recent association, the *Conseil de l'Entente*, or Council of Agreement, stress the permanence of the present community. The *Conseil* is made up of the Republics of Volta, Niger, and the Ivory Coast. Formed under the leadership of the Ivory Coast's Prime Minister, Houphouët Boigny, the Council is based on agreements which establish the principles for loose political and economic cooperation. The agreement between the Ivory Coast and the Volta Republic, for example, includes provisions for the joint administration of the port of Abidjan in the Ivory Coast. It also provides for the establishment of a customs union and a solidarity fund to assist mutually advantageous economic projects in which all three partners participate.

Impetus toward a strong regional federation of the four territories of former French Equatorial Africa has been slowed by the recent tragic death of the leader of the Central African Republic, Barthélemy Boganda. Although there appears to be little basic strength to the federation movement among these four territories, regional organizations have in fact been established to coordinate such services as transportation and communications and to operate a customs union.

Two meetings of particular significance held in West Africa during the past year have been the All-African Peoples Conference, held in Accra last December, and the Conference of Independent African States, which met in Monrovia earlier this month. At the first meeting representatives of African political organizations and parties from 28 territories of Africa, both independent and dependent, met to coordinate their efforts. At the latter meeting all the independent states of Africa, with the exception of the Union of South Africa, met to discuss a number of items to which they attached great importance. Perhaps the most significant of the resolutions adopted at this meeting was one recommending that those of its members which had not already done so should consider recognition of the "Provisional Algerian Government."

The Problem of Just Racial Relations in Africa

In West Africa, because of the fact that Europeans came here almost exclusively as missionaries, traders, teachers, administrators, or technicians and not as settlers, racial problems have been almost nonexistent. In the third major area of Africa—East, Central, and Southern Africa—on the other hand, the problem is that of working out equitable policies to govern relations between several races living side by side. In that region it is not the contact between Africans, Asians, and Europeans alone that gives rise to serious racial problems but also economic and social competition among these three permanently established racial groups. The basic problem here revolves around two factors: (1) the aspiration of the African to increase his share of his country's great natural resources and production and to close the gap between his living standard and that of the European and (2) the aspiration of African nationalists for a "one man, one vote" electoral policy, leading eventually to African majority rule.

The serious dangers inherent in any failure to meet the problem of harmonious, just, racial relations in Africa's dependent areas cannot of course be ignored by the United States. Our official policy is clearly and unmistakably opposed to racial discrimination. Nevertheless, in view of our own domestic problems in the field of racial relations, the United States should in good conscience avoid attempting to suggest to any African territory specific solutions to these problems. The problems of multiracial states in Africa are extremely complicated and have no easy solution. In these circumstances the wise policy for the United States seems to be to regard these problems with understanding, while at the same time continuing, as in the past, to support in all international forums the principle of nondiscrimination and racial equality throughout the world.

The racial issue is in fact the key political issue in this third African region. Attention is being directed to its resolution with constitutional review the order of the day throughout the area under British jurisdiction.

British authorities have stated that self-government is contemplated for Kenya and that a constitutional conference is to take place in advance of the general elections scheduled for 1960. Just last month the authorities authorized the formation of national, nonracial political parties

which had been banned since the declaration in 1952 of an emergency to combat the Mau Mau terrorism.

In Uganda a constitutional committee is already gathering information for use in considering further constitutional changes in the government of this protectorate. The United Kingdom has been working toward a unitary system of government there, but progress has been held up by the opposition of the principal tribal element, the Baganda tribe, many of whom wish to retain their place of traditional authority in a federal system.

In Tanganyika, a United Nations trust territory, the British Government has announced that the committee now reviewing the present constitution will make a report to the Government of Tanganyika prior to the opening of the territorial legislature in October this year. It is expected that the next steps in the constitutional advance of this territory will be announced to this legislative session. Among the considerations being weighed by the committee are the expansion of the franchise and the modification of the present equal representation of elected members by race in the territorial legislature. In the meantime the British administering authorities have increased the number of elected ministers holding positions on the Executive Council in order to increase the participation of local Europeans, Asians, and Africans in the administration of the territory.

In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where disturbances in February and March this year called attention to their constitutional problems, the machinery for constitutional progress has also been set in motion. The constitutional review which was called for at the time the Federation was set up in 1953 is now to take place in October 1960, the earliest possible date under the present constitution. Meanwhile, work preparatory to this review has been initiated by a committee made up of officials drawn from each of the three territories, the Federation Government, and the Government of the United Kingdom.

In contrast to West Africa, no strong movement toward an association of states or territories has developed in the eastern and central area. There is, however, one interterritorial organization of nationalist parties, called the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa, whose main purpose is to coordinate nationalist movements in an effort to speed the development of self-rule throughout East and Central Africa.

U.S. Interests in Africa

Certainly the number, diversity, and speed of the political developments which I have just summarized justify the New York *Times* description of these events as a "sudden, thrilling, agonizing upheaval." But how is the United States involved in these events? What are our interests in this awakening continent?

Historically our interest in Africa dates back to the early days of our independence. In 1786 Thomas Barclay of Pennsylvania negotiated a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Morocco. In 1822 President James Monroe dispatched the U.S. Navy schooner *Alligator* to escort free American Negro colonists to the shore of West Africa. They founded what was finally proclaimed in 1847 to be the free and independent Republic of Liberia. In the east, the American consul in Zanzibar arrived on that exotic island in 1833, actually preceding the first British consul. It was under the auspices of the old New York *Herald* that the journalist Henry Morton Stanley, proceeding from Zanzibar, undertook his historic journey into Tanganyika and Nyasaland in search of Dr. Livingstone. An interesting but little known historical fact is that the United States was the first to recognize and send a representative to the Free States of the Congo Association, which was formed out of part of the vast Congo basin later explored by Stanley as the result of his first African expedition.

Over the years American missionary activity on the African Continent has been extensive. Beginning in the early 19th century it has grown until today more than 6,500 American missionaries representing scores of home offices, boards, and orders in this country are at work throughout Africa.

United States trade with Africa, which began in the days of the New England clipper ship, has grown to total about \$1.2 billion annually and our direct investments to total more than \$600 million. Sub-Saharan Africa today provides the United States with many of its most important raw materials, such as uranium, cobalt, diamonds, columbite, gold, and manganese, minerals of strategic as well as commercial importance.

From the strategic point of view also, the continent of Africa, particularly North Africa, lying as it does along NATO's southern flank, is important to the defense of Europe. To deter aggression and strengthen overall free-world secu-

rity, the United States maintains important naval and air bases in Morocco, an air base in Libya, and communication facilities in Ethiopia. Furthermore, the closing of the Suez Canal in 1956 demonstrated the importance of friendly African ports along the Cape of Good Hope route as an alternative for oil shipments from the Persian Gulf to the free world and for uninterrupted contact with the Middle and Far East.

In addition to these historical and strategic interests of the United States in Africa, Americans have a keen and natural popular interest in this continent to which 10 percent of our population can trace its ancestry. In the past year, for example, American educators, businessmen, Government officials, newspapermen, and tourists have played an increasingly sympathetic and constructive role in African development.

U.S. Objectives in Africa

The interests of the United States in Africa, which I've just described, constitute a very natural and logical basis for our policies and objectives there. The United States seeks to demonstrate to the African peoples a friendly interest in their welfare for their own sake. We seek to encourage the sound and orderly development of the continent in a manner consistent with free-world ideals.

We recognize that membership in the 20th century family of nations carries with it responsibilities; that the interdependence of the world community is an established fact which must be appreciated in Africa, too; and that all peoples permanently resident in Africa have legitimate interests for which they can rightfully demand fair and just consideration.

The African people look to the United States for assistance in achieving social, economic, and political progress. They look to us for moral leadership and for a sympathetic understanding of their aspirations, and they expect us to apply our historic ideals to our foreign policy. This is a challenge to which the United States must successfully respond. Our response to this challenge is governed in the last analysis by the reaction of the American people. For, in contrast to a totalitarian power, the policies of the United States are indeed influenced by public opinion.

In living up to our ideals, an institution deserving our continued and wholehearted support is the United Nations Trusteeship Council for its unique

role in the sound and orderly political development of many African states. Of the four territories scheduled for independence during 1960, three—Cameroun, Togo, and Somalia—are United Nations trusteeships.

In addition the United Nations has provided a sounding board through which the views of the emerging African states can be made known to the rest of the world. Furthermore, participation in deliberations of the United Nations helps new nations play responsible roles in the community of nations. Six African states have joined the United Nations during the past few years—Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, the Sudan, Ghana, and Guinea—thus bringing the total African membership to 10. It is to be expected that the number will continue to grow during 1960 and the next few years.

Economic and Technical Assistance to Africa

Second only to the desire for political independence in the minds of the African leaders today is the enormous task of economic and social development confronting them. The need is too great for any one nation to cope with. The major share of the burden is and, we believe, should continue to be borne by the European powers already closely associated with the various African nations and territories. Europe is now devoting more than \$600 million yearly to African development. Other aid such as that supplied by the United Nations and the specialized agencies and that provided by the United States should remain essentially supplementary.

The United Nations and its specialized agencies have undertaken extensive programs for economic and technical assistance in Africa. For example, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has loaned \$400 million in Africa up to the present time. The Expanded Technical Assistance Program devoted about \$4 million to Africa in 1958. The new U.N. Special Fund, under the direction of a distinguished American, Paul Hoffman, has already allocated \$705,000 for projects in Ghana and Guinea. Furthermore, the United Nations recently established an Economic Commission for Africa, with headquarters in Addis Ababa, to help promote economic development on the continent. In all of these activities American money and American technicians play an important role.

Only the undiminished support of the American public has made possible a major share of the United Nations assistance program, and only this same heartening support has enabled our own Government to initiate and expand its programs of direct assistance.

Under the Mutual Security Act our economic and technical assistance programs have grown from \$81.7 million 2 years ago to a planned level of more than \$108 million for the current fiscal year, which began on July 1, 1959. This assistance is helping to remove such obstacles to development as lack of capital and a shortage or absence of various technical and administrative knowledge and skills. About 650 American technicians are already in Africa engaged in activities the most numerous of which are in the fields of agriculture—Africa's primary economic enterprise—and in vocational, primary, and teacher education. Mutual security funds have also been channeled through the Development Loan Fund to five African nations to help build essential communication, transportation, and power facilities. The Export-Import Bank and the sale or grant of surplus agricultural commodities also make important contributions to our assistance efforts in Africa.

I have stressed the challenge of Africa in the field of economic and social development because it is our response to these challenging problems which may determine our future relations with the emerging African nations. The programs of our Government are not limited, however, to these critical areas but encompass the important information and cultural realms as well. By means of the press and radio, cultural presentations, libraries, films, lectures, the teaching of English, and the exchange of persons, we seek to develop appreciation for our history and institutions and support for our foreign policies. There are 13 national or territorial programs devoted to this work currently operating in Africa under the United States Information Agency, whose Director, a colleague of mine of long experience in the Foreign Service, Ambassador George Allen, is scheduled to speak to you next Friday evening. In addition, Department of Commerce trade fairs and missions have contributed significantly in Morocco, Tunisia, Nigeria, and the Union of South Africa to the understanding of our country. Through these programs we are demonstrating to the people of Africa our ideals of individual lib-

erty, initiative, and responsibility—ideals which they, in turn, expect us to live up to.

U.S. Private Undertakings in Africa

But the challenge which awakening Africa represents to the American public is not limited to the indirect one of requiring support for governmental undertakings. Under our way of life, which values the maximum individual freedom and initiative, the private sector is by far the more significant. I am repeatedly impressed by the capacity of our free American system to respond to challenge and opportunity. In our relations with Africa our system is again demonstrating this capacity.

The response of American business is impressive. As I mentioned earlier, direct private American investment totals more than \$600 million and is continuing to grow. A large portion of this investment is in mining, with other undertakings including the operation of an airline in Ethiopia and the manufacture of consumer goods and the assembly of automobiles in South Africa.

In the period between 1946 and 1957 our trade with Africa (excluding Egypt and the Sudan) increased by 60 percent. The major share of our exports went to the Union of South Africa, but our imports came from all over the continent. (Parenthetically, the fact that the major share of our exports goes to the Union of South Africa, economically the most highly developed African nation, dramatically demonstrates one of the principal economic arguments for our continued contribution to the economic development of other parts of Africa, for the higher the degree of economic development the greater our trade becomes.)

An essential element in the development of African industry and commerce is a labor force with adequate training and a devotion to the ideals of the free world. The strategic importance of labor is indicated by the attention it receives from the agents of world communism. An unusual opportunity for an effective American contribution exists in this field because of the genuine desire of African trade union leaders for assistance from the labor movements of the free world. Requests for assistance have been made directly to American labor leaders who have visited Africa and by African leaders who have visited here. In response, aid is being given directly

and through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and other free labor organizations with which American unions are affiliated. This aid includes educational activities in Africa and visits to the United States by African labor leaders. The cooperation of our unions has been essential to the success of the Government exchange programs for African labor leaders.

It is difficult to overemphasize the contribution already made over the years to the advancement of African civilization through our church-supported missions. In addition to their fundamental purpose of introducing Christianity, the 6,500 American missionaries I mentioned earlier have made major contributions to the basic medical, educational, and community facilities, often pioneering in these fields deep in the African interior. Perhaps some of you here tonight will be participating in the Institute of the Christian World Mission, which begins its deliberations here in Chautauqua on Sunday.

Numerous private American foundations, institutes, committees, and educational institutions are also responding in an impressive way to the challenge of emerging Africa. These organizations, both religious and lay, are not only contributing directly to research and educational projects on the continent of Africa but also to the development of African studies here in the United States, where to date some 10 universities have in recent years organized studies in African affairs.

Today I have had the pleasure of participating in the African Assembly organized by the Chautauqua Institution, which is typical of the efforts being made all over the United States to draw the attention of American leaders to the problems raised by our relations with Africa.

Our understanding of these problems is being deepened through these efforts. I feel strongly that we must all understand how important continued progress in the solution of our own domestic racial problems is to the development of harmonious relations between the United States and Africa. This is because our highly publicized shortcomings in this respect cause African leaders to question the sincerity of our democratic pronouncements. In this we are all challenged individually to work for the evolution of our racial relations and to temper criticism of other nations caught in similar problems of prejudice.

Conclusion

Appearing before members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee several weeks ago I said:

I am convinced that the yearning of the peoples of Africa for a better way of life presents us with one of the great challenges of our time. If we fail to respond adequately, we may stand accused as a people who proclaim our own satisfaction with the benefits of freedom and well-being but who are insensitive to the yearnings and needs of others.

The people of the United States have always responded to a worthy challenge. Responsible African nations are emerging rapidly. We must stand prepared to contribute to their social, economic, and political progress. We must also endeavor to provide spiritual leadership. We can succeed only if we apply our historic ideals both in our foreign relations and in our relations with one another here at home.

American Foreign Ministers Conclude Santiago Talks

Following is a statement made by Secretary Herter on August 20 on his return to Washington from the Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American States, which was held at Santiago, Chile, August 12-18, together with the text of the Declaration of Santiago de Chile and a resolution granting temporary new powers to the Inter-American Peace Committee.¹

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY HERTER

Press release 596 dated August 20

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics at Santiago, Chile, from which I have just returned, was encouragingly successful. The Declaration of Santiago and other documents agreed to there added materially to the happy record of inter-American cooperation. The Foreign Ministers took clear cognizance of the uneasy situation in the Caribbean and strengthened the Inter-American Peace Committee to help solve the problem.

They likewise expressed themselves for the effective exercise of representative democracy and

¹ For statements made by Secretary Herter at Santiago and for the members of the U.S. delegation, see BULLETIN of Aug. 31, 1959, p. 299.

human rights while upholding the principle of nonintervention. They also underlined the importance of inter-American cooperation to speed economic growth. The United States, while reiterating its ardent dedication to democracy in the Western Hemisphere, also made clear its belief that democracy within a country stems best from the people themselves and cannot be imposed by force from without. The resolutions agreed to at Santiago must now be carried into action. The United States is prepared to play its full part toward this end. The Santiago meeting will give still further impetus and inspiration to the 11th Inter-American Conference, which will be held at Quito, Ecuador, in February. I personally profited greatly from both the meetings and the private talks with the other Foreign Ministers in enlarging my understanding of this hemisphere, which is becoming ever more important in United States foreign policy and in world affairs. I should like to express once again my gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of Chile for their excellent arrangements and friendly hospitality.

DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO DE CHILE

Provisional translation

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs,

EXPRESSING the general aspiration of the American peoples to live in peace under the protection of democratic institutions, free from all intervention and all totalitarian influence; and

CONSIDERING:

That the faith of the peoples of America in the effective exercise of representative democracy is the best vehicle for the promotion of their social and political progress (Resolution XCV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference), while well-planned and intensive development of the economies of the American countries and improvement in the standard of living of their peoples represent the best and firmest foundation on which the practical exercise of democracy and the stabilization of their institutions can be established (Resolutions of the Special Committee to Study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic Cooperation);

That in Resolution XXXII, the Ninth International Conference of American States, for the purpose of safeguarding peace and maintaining mutual respect among states, among other things, resolved to reaffirm their decision to maintain and further an effective social and economic policy for the purpose of raising the standard of living of their peoples, and their conviction that only under a system founded upon a guarantee of the essential

freedoms and rights of the individual is it possible to attain this goal; and to condemn the methods of every system tending to suppress political and civil rights and liberties, and in particular the action of international communism or any other totalitarian doctrine;

In Resolution XCV, the Tenth Inter-American Conference resolved to unite the efforts of all the American States to apply, develop, and perfect the principles of the inter-American system, so that they would form the basis of firm and solidary action designed to obtain, in a short time, the effective realization of the representative democratic system, the rule of social justice and security, and the economic and cultural cooperation essential to the mutual well-being and prosperity of all the peoples of the hemisphere;

That harmony among the American republics can be effective only insofar as human rights and fundamental freedoms and the exercise of representative democracy are a reality within every one of them, since experience has demonstrated that failure to adhere to such principles is a source of widespread disturbance and gives rise to emigration that causes frequent and grave political tensions between the state the emigrés leave and the states that receive them;

That the existence of anti-democratic regimes constitutes a violation of the principles on which the Organization of American States is founded, and endangers the living together in peaceful solidarity in the hemisphere; and

It is advisable to enounce, in a general way, a few principles and attributes of the democratic system in this hemisphere, so as to permit national and international public opinion to gauge the degree to which political regimes and governments conform to that system, thus helping eradicate forms of dictatorships, despotism, or tyranny, without weakening respect for the right of the peoples freely to choose their own form of government,

DECLARES :

1. The principle of the rule of law should be assured by the separation of powers, and by the control of the legality of governmental acts by competent organs of the state.

2. The governments of the American republics should be derived from free elections.

3. Perpetuation in power, or the exercise of power without a fixed term and with the manifest intent of perpetuation, is incompatible with the effective exercise of democracy.

4. The governments of the American states should ensure a system of freedom for the individual and social justice based on respect for fundamental human rights.

5. The human rights incorporated into the legislation of the various American states should be protected by effective judicial procedures.

6. The systematic use of political proscription is contrary to American democratic order.

7. Freedom of the press, of radio and television, and, in general, freedom of information and expression, are essential conditions for the existence of a democratic regime.

8. The American states, in order to strengthen demo-

cratic institutions, should cooperate among themselves within the limits of their resources and the framework of their laws so as to strengthen and develop their economic structure, and achieve just and humane living conditions for their peoples; and

RESOLVES :

This declaration shall be known as "The Declaration of Santiago de Chile".

RESOLUTION ON INTER-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs,

CONSIDERING :

The purposes for which this Meeting of Consultation has been convoked; and

That the Inter-American Peace Committee is a permanent entity and the proper one to accomplish the realization of the aforesaid purposes, in the manner established by this resolution,

RESOLVES :

1. To entrust to the Inter-American Peace Committee the study of the questions that were the subject of the convocation of this Meeting, without prejudice to the special competency of other agencies, and to this end it shall examine :

a. Methods and procedures to prevent any activities from abroad designed to overthrow established governments or provoke instances of intervention or acts of aggression as referred to in treaties in force, such as the Convention on Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife and without impairment to: (i) the rights and liberties of political exiles recognized in the Convention on Territorial Asylum; (ii) the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man; and (iii) the national constitutions of the American states;

b. The relationship between violations of human rights or the nonexercise of representative democracy, on the one hand, and the political tensions that affect the peace of the hemisphere, on the other; and

c. The relationship between economic underdevelopment and political instability.

2. The Committee may take action, in the performance of its duties, in regard to the subject matter referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution at the request of governments or on its own initiative, although in either case its activity is subject to the express consent of the states in the case of investigations that would have to be made in their respective territories.

3. The Committee shall immediately initiate broad studies on the questions to which paragraph 1 of this resolution refers, except for those situations governed by other international instruments, and it shall prepare a preliminary report so that the American governments may formulate their observations. This report shall be followed by a definitive report, which is to be presented at

the Eleventh Inter-American Conference or, if necessary, to the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, so that any pertinent decisions may be made.

4. The new powers that this resolution grants temporarily to the Inter-American Peace Committee shall be effective until the close of the Eleventh Inter-American Conference, which shall make the decision as to their definitive inclusion in the statutes of the said Committee.

U.S. Refutes Soviet Statement on American Position in Laos

*Department Statement*¹

The Soviet Foreign Ministry's August 17 statement on the situation in Laos is replete with false charges.² It distorts the facts regarding recent events in Laos and suggests Soviet complicity in the Communist interference in Laos' internal affairs. Contrary to implications in the Soviet statement, the Lao Army is controlled exclusively by the sovereign Government of Laos. It is not under the direction of United States military personnel. The few American technicians in Laos are there at the request of the French and Lao Governments. Their function is to help the French military mission by training the Lao National Army in the use and maintenance of World War II type American equipment. We also have a few clerical and fiscal personnel assisting the Lao Army's administration. No American personnel are commanding, advising, or serving with Lao units. No American personnel are directing military operations. We have no troops in Laos. We do not have in Laos, nor have we provided that country, any heavy or modern equipment. We

have no bases in Laos, nor airstrips, as any of the dozen foreign correspondents who are in Laos will attest.

The Governments of Laos and the United States have made no attempt to conceal the arrangements under which American personnel are in Laos. These are all on the public record. The Soviet charges the Royal Lao Government with responsibility for a threat of civil war hanging over Laos. This again is directly contradictory to the facts. Pursuant to the agreement of November 1957, the Royal Lao Government integrated the former Pathet Lao provinces into its administration and the Pathet Lao battalions into the Lao Army. Subsequently, the Communist-dominated Neo Lao Hak Xat Party, which was the successor to the Pathet Lao movement, was recognized as legal. The Royal Lao Government has abided by the 1957 agreement. However, in May 1959 one of the former Pathet Lao battalions revolted and part of it escaped to north Viet-Nam, thus providing further evidence of the link between the Pathet Lao and north Viet-Nam. These Communist organizations betrayed the trust of the Lao Government and people. In mid-July 1959 they perpetrated insurrection with outside help and direction. It is this Communist-directed action which has broken the peace in Laos. The "dangerous tension" in the area is of Communist origin.

The Department notes the expression of hope in the Soviet Government's latest statement that "talks on measures for the normalization of the situation in Laos now being held between the two co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indochina will have a positive issue." The United States also hopes these discussions will have some beneficial result. However, there may be some disagreement on what constitutes a beneficial result. If by a "positive issue" the Soviet Union means some new measures which will promote further civil disturbances in Laos, then we are opposed to such measures. On the other hand, the United States would welcome any measures which would help tranquilize the situation provided they fully recognize the legitimate sovereign desire of Laos to live peacefully within its borders and to progress in its own way, free of outside intervention in the conduct of its internal affairs.

¹ Read to news correspondents on Aug. 19; for background, see BULLETIN of Aug. 24, 1959, p. 278.

² The Soviet Foreign Ministry's statement of Aug. 17 charged that the Royal Lao Government had violated the Geneva Agreement of 1954 by delaying the integration of the Pathet Lao and by evading obligation for control by the International Control Commission over the introduction of foreign armies and military personnel and had violated the Vientiane Agreement of 1957 for a political settlement with the former Pathet Lao. The statement further charged that the Lao Government had "flooded the country with U.S. servicemen" and that under their direction "various war preparations have been stepped up on Laotian territory, such as building of airfields and landing strips."

Asia and Western Policy

by J. Graham Parsons

Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs¹

To me the key fact in Asia with which we of the West must deal is the profound social and political upheaval which has been accelerated there since World War II. History is repeating itself in Asia. The free people of Asia today are struggling to win what we in the West won only a short century or two ago—the right to national independence, greater freedom for the individual spirit, and better conditions of life. Just as our revolution in America and Europe set in motion powerful currents of nationalist feeling, in Asia the tide of nationalism is washing away many old landmarks and outworn institutions. Free Asian leaders are seeking to build new, just, and abundant societies and to secure for their peoples a rightful place among the world's nations. In so doing they are striving to retain and develop the best in their own cultural heritage. It is to the interest of us in the West to do all in our power to help them succeed.

However, in contrast to our American Revolution, the Asian revolution comes at a crucial time in world history. In our 20th century there has developed a worldwide struggle as the result of the rise of international communism. Let us at this point remind ourselves of a few basic facts with which all of us—Canadians, Asians, Americans—have to contend. The Communist rulers have as their stated objective to extend their system over the world. Liu Shao-chi, present titular head of the Chinese Communist regime, once put it this way:

The most fundamental and common duty of Communist

Party members is to establish communism and transform the present world into a Communist world.

We know from experience what this communism is which Liu and his colleagues seek to establish throughout the world. Stripped of the deceitful language with which it cloaks itself, it appears as an organized, ruthless dictatorship posing as a revolutionary movement. It imposes its will by whatever means of persuasion, guile, or force it deems effective. It denies the existence of moral law, holding that whatever advances the cause of communism is thereby "right," whatever does not is therefore "wrong." It is arrogant and uncompromising toward free nations, because, by definition, it expects the inevitable triumph of its cause.

On the other side are we who believe in freedom and who inherit the great liberal democratic traditions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Whatever we call our system, all of us hold dear certain beliefs which are the very antithesis of communism. We believe in man's right to believe in and worship God. We believe in man's right to the greatest degree of individual freedom compatible with the welfare of society. We believe in man's right to participate in his government and in his right to share in the fruits of his labor. These are not "Western" ideals; they are the ideals of free men everywhere.

Unfortunately, in their dealings with Asia the nations of the West were not always true to all our beliefs. While advancing the liberal revolution at home, they were at the same time bringing much of Asia under colonial rule. Under their colonial administration unhappy abuses inevitably arose—suppression of nationalism, denial of political rights, racial discrimination, and

¹ Remarks made at the 28th Annual Couchiching Conference at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, Ontario, Canada, on Aug. 14 (press release 588 dated Aug. 13).

economic exploitation. It is not surprising then that Asian peoples, while inspired by the ideals of the West's liberal democratic revolution, have shown deep suspicion, even hatred, of the West itself.

This legacy of colonial days has been a most serious handicap for Western nations in their relations with Asia. It was exploited to our disadvantage during the Pacific war. The Communists today take advantage of it in assiduously cultivating the image of themselves as "liberators" and champions of the freedom of Asian peoples and in this way distracting attention from their own designs. It is a harsh statement, but we should remember that neither the Tibetans nor those who live in the communes in China are in a position to tell us how they feel about being "liberated."

American policymakers believe that it is only prudent to take Communist statements to their own party at their face value. We remember how many people who took lightly the threats in Hitler's *Mein Kampf* later learned to their sorrow that he meant what he wrote. We are determined not to repeat their mistake.

In 1938 Mao Tse-tung called on all Communists to "grasp the truth that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." The struggle for power requires force, he said, and "in this sense we can even say that the whole world can be remolded with the gun." It was in 1949 that Mao flatly warned that the people of the world had no choice but to be either for communism or against it. "Neutrality is a camouflage," he said, "and a third road does not exist."

The United States and Free Asia

United States policy is to promote the independence of the free nations in Asia and to help them build strong and free societies. We have a kindred feeling for these young nations because of our own history. We recall in 1787 at the Constitutional Convention the Founding Fathers of our own Republic were beset by grave problems on all sides. We can therefore in these days take a sympathetic view of the perplexities facing new Asian countries which, like Indonesia, for example, are working out their constitutional and other problems in a far more complex and dangerous world context. We have learned that every member of the society of free nations is dependent on

the others, and we in the West need the friendship and support of free Asia as much as free Asia needs ours. We therefore try to be responsive when we are asked to help, as indeed we have been in many lands. A growing list of projects completed, schools, roads, dams, technical assistance, testifies to the variety of needs that we have tried bit by bit to meet and to meet with resources which for us too are not unlimited.

It may come as a surprise to Asians to learn that we, whose fathers took part in the great liberal revolution which began in the West, should now find our fate so closely linked to its descendant in Asia. Our civilizations are widely different and our forms of government vary, but we cherish the same ideals and values. The fundamental aim of us all, whether in Asia or in the West, is to promote the advancement of our peoples through political forms in which the state is the servant of the people, *not* the people of the state.

It may seem paradoxical that I should portray the West, most of which but a short time ago was identified with the colonial system in Asia, as in sympathy with the Asian revolution which worked to liquidate that system. But it seems to me that this is no more paradoxical than the historical experiences of my own country, the first colonial area to win independence in modern times. The ideals which inspired our American Revolution were not alien but were from the mother country itself. And it is these same ideals which, having been the cause of our division, are now the closest bond between Britain and the United States.

The record of the West in Asia since the beginning of World War II speaks for itself. Altogether in Asia and Africa 21 countries, having an aggregate population of 713 million people, have since then risen from colonial or dependent status to nationhood, in many cases with help from the colonial nations to which they had been bound. Compare this with the record of communism! During that same period communism extended its rule over 14 countries, or parts of countries, having a total population of some 809 million. In each case this was accomplished by use of force, not through free democratic processes.

Of the Western nations the United States has a particularly heavy responsibility in the Far East. There is such a wide gap between the power of Communist China, backed up by its Soviet ally,

and that of the free nations of the area that the strength of some outside power is needed to redress the balance if the area is not to pass under control of international communism. This is the role the United States did not seek but has had to play, particularly since the Communist attempt to conquer Korea in 1950-53. Our system of mutual defense arrangements and our own presence in the Far East now constitute the most important deterrent to renewed Communist aggression. Through this deterrent we provide a shield behind which the Asian revolution can continue to gain strength and viability. As you know, by no means all of the countries of the area believe in the value to them of membership in collective security arrangements, but nevertheless these arrangements are of value to the other countries too in helping to keep the peace. I should add that we respect the decisions of these other countries and we do not bring pressure upon them.

The Chinese Communists of course recognize that we stand in the way of Communist imperialism, and they have focused their particular ire on the United States from the day they came to power in 1949. The Peiping *People's Daily* expressed it frankly this way in 1953:

Asian national independence and world peace can be achieved only when the American aggressors are beaten and driven away. All Asian nations must unite for the task.

Counterrevolutionary Nature of Communist Policies

Remembering the words of Liu Shao-chi and other Communist leaders, should we not ask whether the *People's Daily* was really interested in "Asian national independence" or the establishment of a Communist world?

The Communists claim to be revolutionaries and champions of the Asian revolution. Is this claim really true? To many it seems that their primary interest in the Asian revolution is as a vehicle on which to ride to power, and once in power their first step is to neutralize or eliminate all possible rivals. In fact their actions—as distinct from their propaganda—suggest that the Communists fear the success of the Asian revolution and work to prevent it. They foster tension, uncertainty, and strife, since these harass and deny to the newly independent countries the tranquillity which they need and ardently desire so as to build their national life. At the moment the crisis which they have provoked in the harm-

less little Kingdom of Laos is a perfect case in point.² One is tempted to conclude that the Communists are themselves the true counterrevolutionaries.

The counterrevolutionary nature of Communist policies is perhaps most clearly exposed in areas where they have seized control. Let us look at their order of priorities. First, they destroy political rights and suppress nationalistic movements. Once firmly in power their primary attention goes to the building up of a strong military machine. Economically, they attach highest priority to heavy industry, not to improve the life of the people but to enhance the military and political power of the state. Everything else takes second place to these objectives—including a rising standard of living, which is a prime objective of free societies. Finally, freedom of the human spirit is not there at all.

As the example of Communist China shows, the cost in human values of the Communist system is staggering. The talented, brave Chinese people have to turn their back on much that they hold dear in their rich cultural tradition. During the war in Korea, during the commune program, and during the many other Communist drives in China, the Chinese farmer and worker has been forced to endure incredible privations. For what purpose are these sacrifices made? The Communists hold out the hope of an ultimate stage of "pure communism" in which the state would wither away. But this is only a will o' the wisp to be attained at some indefinite future date. In no Communist country has progress toward this theoretically ideal state been made. In Communist China the evolution is in the opposite direction of stricter regimentation and ever more complete subservience to the will of the ruling group.

When I visited the Far East earlier this year, I was struck with the evolution of Asian opinion in regard to the Chinese Communists. A great stimulant, of course, has been the actions of the Communists themselves, actions which proceed from the compulsions of their system. A little over a year ago the people of Japan were shocked at Peiping's abrupt suspension of all trade with Japan in a crude attempt to extort political concessions from the Japanese Government. This maneuver boomeranged.

A year ago this month the world was troubled

² See p. 344.

by the attack of the Chinese Communists on the Quemoy Islands. Only the free Chinese defenders and the firmness of the United States in supporting them prevented this from developing into a far more dangerous conflict. We believe that this recent demonstration of the determination and ability of the United States to live up to its commitments was salutary and that its significance was not lost on the free countries of Asia. We regret as well that neither here nor elsewhere have the Communist leaders been willing to renounce the use of force, and to this day they continue to shell the offshore islands on alternate days, a procedure heedless of human life, which their Defense Minister called "no trick but a normal thing." This is a standard of normality which is hard indeed to understand.

Even while their guns were pounding Quemoy, the Chinese Communists were engaged in an unprecedented attempt to squeeze more production from the manpower of rural China. People were herded wholesale into so-called "communes" and forced to work incredibly long hours without reward. At first Communist propaganda painted these communes as happy experiments in group living, but the word soon seeped out that they were little better than forced labor camps. Now even the Communists have had to admit that the experiment has not lived up to expectations. Throughout Asia the communes have dramatized what a fearful price must be paid for production in a Communist society.

Suppression in Tibet

The suppression of Tibetan freedoms has perhaps made the deepest impression of all. The manner in which the Communists sought to put down Tibetan revolt and attempted to destroy the distinctive Tibetan religion and culture may have done more than anything else to disillusion Asians as to Communist China's pose of "peaceful coexistence." Nothing could better highlight the falsity of Peiping's loud support of the Asian revolution than the manner in which she has imposed her own colonial rule on the people of Tibet. In the long run it will be up to Asians to deliver the verdict, but I venture the thought that already in 1959 increasing numbers in the free Asian countries identify the hope of the Asian revolution less with the prophets of communism and more with the West of today.

If this process is to continue, it means that we in the West have a responsibility that goes beyond assuring the security of the free nations of Asia against Communist encroachment; we must also rededicate ourselves to assisting them in their struggle for political and social progress. We have indeed given much needed economic assistance to free Asia in past years. This is vital and must be continued not only by my country but by others who share our views as to the interdependence of the modern world and a friendly interest in Asian peoples. Furthermore, in extending aid we must maintain flexibility and perspective. With all the success we have enjoyed through the Marshall plan and NATO in redressing the dangerously deteriorating postwar situation in Europe, we must remember that the problems in Asia, the Near East, and Africa are different in the sense that we must adjust our sights and methods to the varying backgrounds, customs, and circumstances of these great areas of the world. In fact the whole process of contacts between our Western World and that of Asia must be one of mutual edification if we are to make the common progress that is our common aim.

It is true that our contacts with free Asia are wider than at any time in the past. Our representatives meet with theirs in the United Nations and other international bodies. Our citizens travel, study, and work in Asian countries in larger number than ever before. Asian art and culture are understood and admired by increasing numbers of people in the West. An excellent beginning has been made, but it is still only a beginning. We must make every effort to expand these contacts and to build even closer and more comradely relations between ourselves and the peoples of Asia. It is up to us to wipe out the vestiges of the unhappy heritage of colonial days and to make the word "equality" a warm reality in our dealings with them.

I should like to leave you with the thought with which I began: The key fact on the Asian scene today is the continuing Asian revolution, a revolution which has drawn much of its inspiration from our own liberal revolution in the West. Its success or failure will have an important, perhaps decisive, bearing on the fate of all free nations. It should therefore be the first purpose of Western policy in Asia to see that it does not fail for lack of understanding and support.

U.S. Again Protests Attack On Plane Over Sea of Japan

Press release 597 dated August 19

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Gen. Carter B. Magruder, U.S. Army Commander in Chief, U.N. Command in Korea, has been instructed to protest for the second time the wanton, unprovoked attack on June 16 by two Communist MIG aircraft on a U.S. Navy patrol craft over the Sea of Japan.¹ This protest, which serves to confirm and reemphasize the original protest on the same subject lodged by the U.N. Command in the Military Armistice Commission on July 25 [Korean time] is to be delivered through the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom in accordance with paragraph 25(i) of the Korean Armistice Agreement, which provides that the Military Armistice Commission may act as an intermediary in transmitting communications between the commanders of the opposing sides in Korea. The Military Armistice Commission meeting, which was called for this purpose, is to convene at 10:30 a.m., August 20, Korean time.

TEXT OF PROTEST²

In the 105th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 25 July 1959, the senior member of the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission lodged at my direction, a serious protest with the senior member of the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers component of the Military Armistice Commission. It concerned the unprovoked attack, by military aircraft from the territory under your control, on a United States Navy patrol plane on 16 June 1959, over the international waters of the Sea of Japan. It was pointed out that this attack had constituted a flagrant and premeditated violation of the Preamble and Paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement.

However, instead of taking appropriate action on this matter, your senior member in effect ignored the protest. Proper action under the circumstances would have included giving assurance that the matter would be investigated, that immediate and positive steps would be taken to prevent repetition of such unwarranted acts, and that the persons responsible for the barbarous attack would be adequately punished.

¹ For background, see BULLETIN of Aug. 10, 1959, p. 206.

² Addressed to the Communist Korean and Chinese military commanders in Korea.

I am, therefore, utilizing this means personally to inform you of the serious view which the U.N. Command takes of this act of vicious aggression against an aircraft belonging to a member nation of the United Nations Command. Furthermore, the United Nations Command views equally seriously the utter indifference so far shown by your component of the Military Armistice Commission through failure to take cognizance of this serious act of armed aggression and to take any action appropriate in the circumstances.

Under the terms of the Armistice Agreement, you are obliged to take necessary action to prevent a recurrence of incidents of this type, and to punish those responsible for the attack in question.

It is essential that we, as commanders of the military forces in Korea, do all in our power to maintain the armistice and thereby prevent a recurrence of hostilities. The United Nations Command shall continue to be so guided and trusts that you will be as well.

Pursuant to Paragraph 25(i) of the Armistice Agreement, I am transmitting this communication to you through the Military Armistice Commission.

New Visa Regulations Issued To Facilitate Travel to U.S.

The Department of State announced on August 18 (press release 593) that new regulations designed to speed the issuance of visas for people who want to visit the United States have been issued to become effective January 1, 1960.

The visa regulations, published in the *Federal Register* of August 18,¹ support the Presidential proclamation designating the year 1960 as "Visit the United States of America Year."² The new regulations will also be consistent with the 1954 Presidential directive to the executive departments on travel. That directive called for all feasible means to be explored to encourage and expedite tourism and travel among all countries.

Among other things the new regulations provide for a simplified nonimmigrant visa stamp in line with the recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Improvements have also been effected in procedures for revalidating and transferring nonimmigrant visas.

Earlier steps taken by the Department to expedite the issuance of tourist visas and to encourage travel to the United States include the adoption early in 1957 of a greatly shortened and simplified

¹ 24 *Fed. Reg.* 6678.

² BULLETIN of Oct. 20, 1958, p. 613.

three-by-five visa application form for intending visitors. Also, the Department has authorized the issuance, on a basis of reciprocity, of free tourist visas valid for any number of visits within a period of 4 years. A nonimmigrant visa may be revalidated up to 4 years without a formal application.

Preliminary figures for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1959, show that during this period 508,525 nonimmigrant visas were issued to tourists and others coming to the United States temporarily, such as students, exchange visitors, and temporary workers. In addition there were 86,440 nonimmigrant visas revalidated during the same period.

The fact that the new regulations will not become effective until the start of "Visit the United States of America Year" will give the general public and officials responsible for their administration an opportunity to familiarize themselves with their content.

Warning to Citizens Traveling Near Czechoslovak Border

Press release 603 dated August 20

All persons traveling near the Czechoslovak border are warned that serious consequences may result if they illegally cross the border. Unauthorized crossing should be avoided.

Recently Americans who have crossed the border without proper documentation and authority have been taken into custody by the Czechoslovak authorities. The Czechoslovak Government has officially informed the U.S. Government that it intends to enforce vigorously laws prohibiting the crossing of its borders by unauthorized persons. Individuals apprehended by Czechoslovak border guards have been taken into custody and held for investigation. An extended period of time may be required to complete such investigation. A person found guilty of a crime under Czechoslovak law may be sentenced to a jail term.

As part of their inherent right of sovereignty, all countries, by means of laws and regulations, may establish the procedures to be followed for entry. Americans traveling abroad are subject to local laws and must accept the consequences of violations.

Intentional border violations could result in a restriction on the validity of the individual's U.S. passport.

U.S. and Soviet Science Academies Sign Exchange Agreement

Following is a joint announcement by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. of an agreement between the two Academies providing for exchange visits by research scientists of each country, together with the text of the agreement.

JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT

The U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. announced on July 21 the signing on July 9 of a 2-year agreement providing for exchange visits by research scientists of each country for periods up to 1 year. Under the terms of the agreement, each Academy designated 20 fields of specialized scientific inquiry in which its scientists desire to observe or conduct research within the host country.

In addition the agreement provides that the two Academies will organize joint symposia dealing with scientific problems of current interest, assist each other in the exchange of scientific information, and—on a reciprocal basis—exchange invitations to important scientific meetings. Implementation of these provisions will substantially increase the exchange of scientists between the two countries.

The agreement between the two Academies is part of a program of cultural, technical, and educational exchanges between the two countries provided for under the Lacy-Zaroubin agreement,¹ whose signing in 1958 was hailed by the U.S. State Department as a "significant first step in the improvement of mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The Lacy-Zaroubin agreement called upon the Academies of Sciences of the two countries to effect certain of the exchanges provided for under section IX, "Visits by Scientists." These exchanges, as described in the attached text of the inter-Academy agreement, supplement other such scientific exchanges that are taking place between the two countries, arranged by individual scientists and universities of each nation. There is no intention that the inter-Academy agreement be

¹ For text, see BULLETIN of Feb. 17, 1958, p. 243.

considered an exclusive instrument for the arrangement of such scientific exchanges.

Signed by the presidents of the American and Soviet Academies—Dr. Detlev W. Bronk and Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, respectively—the agreement and its appendixes call upon each group to name individuals to participate in three categories of exchange visits as follows:

1. Approximately 20 noted scientists from each country “to deliver lectures and conduct seminars on various problems of science and technology as well as for the purpose of studying research work in progress” during visits of up to 1 month.

2. Approximately 18 scientists to spend 1 month in laboratories of the opposite country observing current research in 14 designated scientific specialties. (See appendix 1 of attached agreement.)

3. An additional six scientists to spend longer periods in specialized study or in the conduct of research in six designated scientific specialties. (See appendix 2.)

Suggestions regarding the areas of Soviet science to be designated in the agreement, together with nominations of American scientists qualified to participate in such an exchange, were made by members of the National Academy of Sciences and its National Research Council after consultation with colleagues in all the natural sciences.

The agreement calls for each side to pay the salaries and international travel expenses of its own scientists; the receiving side is charged with responsibility for providing living quarters, medical aid, and certain local travel expenses for the visitors. The U.S. Academy has been assured of sufficient funds from the National Science Foundation and other public and private sources to defray all expenses of the U.S. program excepting salaries of participating scientists.

Important to the success of the program will be the cooperation of American scientific institutions and research laboratories in offering their facilities to visiting scientists from the Soviet Union and in providing leave to their own staff or faculty members for reciprocal visits abroad.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT ON THE EXCHANGE OF SCIENTISTS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USA AND THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR

In accordance with the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics on Exchanges in the cultural, technical and educational fields dated January 27, 1958 (Section I, paragraph 2 and Section IX, Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, of the Agreement) and with the purpose of promoting further scientific cooperation between American and Soviet scientists, the National Academy of Sciences of the USA on the one hand, and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on the other, hereby conclude the following Agreement:

Exchange of Scientists

Article 1

The National Academy of Sciences of the USA and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR will send approximately 20 persons each from among prominent American and Soviet scientists (at least one-half of whom are to be members of the respective Academies) during 1959-1960 to deliver lectures and conduct seminars on various problems of science and technology as well as for the purpose of studying research work in progress in the USA and the USSR.

Article 2

The National Academy of Sciences of the USA and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in 1959-1960 will organize, on a reciprocal basis, visits of American and Soviet scientists to acquaint themselves with research conducted in the USA and the USSR (Appendix 1).

Article 3

The National Academy of Sciences of the USA and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR agree to exchange scientists in 1959-1960 for conducting scientific research and for specialization for periods of up to one year (Appendix 2).

Article 4

The exchange of scientists provided for in Articles 2 and 3 of this Agreement may be expanded, reduced, or changed in the course of the fulfillment of the Agreement, by mutual consent between the two Academies.

Article 5

When sending scientists in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 of this Agreement, the sending Academy will notify the receiving Academy at least three months in advance as to the problems of interest to the respective scientists. The sending Academy will also communicate all necessary information concerning the scientists and will indicate the dates desired, the duration of the visit, and the scientific institutions which the scientists would like to visit.

If visiting scientists propose to give lectures, the subjects thereof are to be indicated.

Upon the receiving Academy's acceptance of scientists, the sending Academy will inform the receiving Academy at least 10 days in advance of the date of departure.

Article 6

The National Academy of Sciences of the USA and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in addition to the scientific exchanges provided for in Articles 1, 2, and 3 of this Agreement, will invite (on a reciprocal basis)

scientists to important congresses, conferences, meetings, and other scientific undertakings of mutual interest.

For this purpose the Academies will exchange twice a year a schedule of such congresses, conferences, etc.

Article 7

The National Academy of Sciences of the USA and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR agree on the desirability of conducting, in the USSR and the USA, joint symposia on current scientific problems in specialized fields.

An organizing committee consisting of representatives of both Academies is to be created for preparing such symposia. A working staff is to be established by the Academy of the country in which the symposium is to be held.

Each Academy shall have the right to publish the proceedings of the symposium in its own language.

Article 8

The National Academy of Sciences of the USA and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR will assist each other on a reciprocal basis in establishing relations between scientific institutions and organizations, archives and libraries, the work of which is related to that of the Academies or is coordinated by them. The Academies will also develop an exchange of scientific publications.

Financial Provisions

Article 9

In all cases, the sending side will defray the travel expenses of its scientists to and from their main destination.

The receiving side will defray travel expenses within its country if these expenses are directly connected with the purpose of the visits provided for in Articles 1, 2, and 3 of this Agreement.

Article 10

The receiving side will provide, free of charge, to the scientists of the other Academy who have arrived on the basis of Articles 1, 2, and 3 of this Agreement, living quarters (hotel accommodations or rooms) and medical aid.

Scientists' salaries (stipends) will be paid by the sending side.

Article 11

Each Academy of Sciences will provide, free of charge, to the scientists of the opposite side who have arrived on the basis of this Agreement opportunities to conduct research in scientific institutions, libraries, and archives.

Article 12

The receiving side will defray the expenses connected with the acquisition of materials, apparatus, literature, photocopies, microfilms, etc., within the program of work agreed upon for the visiting scientists.

Article 13

The expenses of sending scientists to participate in scientific congresses, conferences, and other undertakings conducted in accordance with Article 6 of this Agreement, as a rule, will be defrayed by the sending side, if there is no special agreement to the contrary.

Article 14

Expenses incurred in sending scientists to the joint symposia provided for in Article 7 of this Agreement will be defrayed by the sending Academy.

All expenses connected with preparing and conducting joint symposia will be defrayed by the Academy of the country in which the symposium is held.

Conclusion

Article 15

The duration of this Agreement shall be two years from the date it comes into effect.

Article 16

The Articles of this Agreement may be altered in part by mutual agreement of the Academies.

Article 17

Upon the expiration of this Agreement the National Academy of Sciences of the USA and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR will discuss the question of scientific exchanges for a subsequent period.

Article 18

This Agreement has been signed this 9th day of July, 1959, in two copies each, in the English and Russian languages, the texts in both languages having identical force.

On behalf of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA

On behalf of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

DETLEV W. BRONK, President of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA

A. NESMEYANOV, Academician, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

Appendix 1

I. Preferable visits of scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to study research work conducted in the USA.

1) The study of the latest American spectroscopic apparatus.

1 person for 1 month

2) The study of research work in the field of the theory and practice of automatic control (the theory and practice of automatic regulation, information theory, the theory of relay-action devices, technical facilities in automation and telematics).

2 persons for 1 month

3) The study of theoretical and experimental work on durability, plasticity, dynamic problems of plasticity and aeroelasticity, and gas dynamics.

1 person for 1 month

4) The study of work being done in the field of the synthesis of natural and biologically important compounds.

2 persons for 1 month

5) The study of latest researches in the field of microbiology and cytology.

1 person for 1 month

- 6) The study of research in the field of the biology of antibiotics, vitamins, stimulants of plant growth.

2 persons for 1 month

- 7) The study of scientific work in the field of photosynthesis.

1 person for 1 month

- 8) The study of electron-microscope research in different fields of biology.

1 person for 1 month

- 9) The study of research work in the field of solid state physics and low temperature techniques.

1 person for 1 month

- 10) The study of research work in the field of radioastronomy.

1 person for 1 month

- 11) The study of research work in the field of the physical chemistry of polymers.

1 person for 1 month

- 12) The study of research work in the field of the biochemistry of cancer.

2 persons for 1 month

- 13) The study of research work in the field of organ and tissue transplantation.

1 person for 1 month

- 14) The study of research work in the field of epidemiology and the control of influenza.

1 person for 1 month

II. Preferable visits of scientists of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA to study research work conducted in the USSR.

- 1) Radioastronomy; photoelectric techniques for linear measurements in astronomy.

1 person for 1 month

- 2) Probability and stochastic processes.

1 person for 1 month

- 3) Solid state physics and low temperature techniques.

1 person for 1 month

- 4) Structure and synthesis of nucleic acids; physical chemistry of proteins.

1 person for 1 month

- 5) Cosmic ray studies.

1 person for 1 month

- 6) High pressure and high temperature chemistry.

2 persons for 1 month

- 7) Thermodynamics and physical chemistry of igneous rocks.

1 person for 1 month

- 8) Microbiology and cytology.

2 persons for 1 month

- 9) Physiology and biology of the nervous system.

1 person for 1 month

- 10) Biochemistry of cancer.

2 persons for 1 month

- 11) Organ and tissue transplantation.

1 person for 1 month

- 12) Limnology.

1 person for 1 month

- 13) Weather prediction.

1 person for 1 month

- 14) Epidemiology and control of influenza.

1 person for 1 month

Appendix 2

I. Preferable visits of scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to conduct research and specialized scientific work in the USA for periods of up to one year.

- 1) The study of radiospectroscopy and related fields.

1 person for 5 months

- 2) The study of new trends and research methods in the fields of steroid compounds, stereochemistry and the chemistry of isoprenoids.

1 person for 6 months

- 3) The study of research work in the field of high-molecular compounds.

1 person for 5 months

- 4) The study of experimental work related to the theory of metallurgical processes.

1 person for 5 months

- 5) The study of work in the field of information theory.

1 person for 6 months

- 6) Research work to be conducted in biochemistry.

1 person for 5 months

II. Visits of scientists of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA to conduct research and specialized scientific work in the USSR for periods of up to one year.

- 1) Solar physics.

1 person for 5 months

- 2) Non-linear systems and differential equations including applications to mechanical and electric systems.

1 person for 6 months

- 3) Conditioned reflexes; especially of primates.

1 person for 5 months

- 4) Physiology of stress; (environmental and emotional).

1 person for 5 months

- 5) Celestial mechanics

1 person for 5 months

- 6) Physical chemistry of high polymers.

1 person for 6 months

Letters of Credence

Belgium

The newly appointed Ambassador of Belgium, Louis Scheyven, presented his credentials to President Eisenhower on August 21. For texts of the Ambassador's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release 605 dated August 21.

Burma

The newly appointed Ambassador of the Union of Burma, U On Sein, presented his credentials to President Eisenhower on August 21. For texts of the Ambassador's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release 607 dated August 21.

Rumania

The newly appointed Ambassador of the Rumanian People's Republic, George Macovescu, presented his credentials to President Eisenhower on August 21. For texts of the Ambassador's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release 606 dated August 21.

U.S. To Enter Trade Negotiations With Seven Countries

Press release 596 dated August 19

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

The Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements on August 19 issued notice of the intention of the United States Government, under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act as amended and extended, to enter into limited trade agreement negotiations with certain contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

These negotiations are being held in connection with requests for compensatory tariff concessions by (1) the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of the increase in 1957 of the U.S. rate of duty on safety pins,¹ (2) Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands on the basis of the increase in 1957 of the U.S. rate of duty on spring clothespins,² and (3)

Japan on the basis of the increase in 1958 of the U.S. rate of duty on clinical thermometers.³ In the case of safety pins, the increase from 22½ percent to 35 percent ad valorem became effective on December 31, 1957. The increase from 10 cents a gross to 20 cents a gross in the rate of duty on spring clothespins became effective on December 10, 1957. The rate of duty on clinical thermometers was increased from 42½ percent to 85 percent effective May 21, 1958.

The action to increase these duties was taken under article XIX of the General Agreement and the escape-clause provision of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, after findings by the U.S. Tariff Commission that the domestic industries were being seriously injured as a result of increased imports caused at least in part by tariff concessions which had been negotiated under that agreement.

In accordance with the escape-clause provisions in the General Agreement, the United States has consulted with the countries having a substantial interest as exporters of safety pins, spring clothespins, and clinical thermometers. The United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, both of which have exported substantial quantities of safety pins to the United States, have requested compensation for the U.S. action. Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands have similarly requested compensation for the U.S. action on spring clothespins, while Japan has requested compensation in the case of clinical thermometers. Ordinarily a country using some procedure under the General Agreement to increase a duty above a rate which is specified as a concession grants compensatory concessions to the countries adversely affected. Should agreement on such compensatory concessions not be reached, provision is usually made for the affected country to suspend equivalent concessions.

Tariff concessions by the United States will be considered within the limitation of authority available to the President under the Trade Agreements Act, as amended. The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 provides that rates may be reduced (1) 20 percent below the July 1, 1958, rates by stages of not more than 10 percent in any one year, (2) 2 percentage points ad valorem below the July 1, 1958, rates by stages of not more than 1 percentage point in any one year, or (3)

¹ *Ibid.*, May 26, 1958, p. 882.

¹ BULLETIN of Dec. 23, 1957, p. 1000.

² *Ibid.*, Dec. 16, 1957, p. 958.

to 50 percent ad valorem or its equivalent if the rate is in excess of that level, provided that not more than one-third of the total reduction may become effective in any one year.

In accordance with past practice and the requirements of trade agreements legislation, the Committee's notice, which is attached, sets in motion preparations for the negotiations, including opportunity for presentation by interested persons of both written and oral views on possible concessions which may be granted and the determination of "peril points" by the U.S. Tariff Commission with respect to products on which the United States will consider granting concessions.

Included with the Committee's notice is a list of products, some of which might be offered as compensatory concessions.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information, in a notice which is also attached, announces that its hearings to receive the views of interested persons concerning the proposed negotiations will open on October 6, 1959. Domestic producers, importers, and other interested persons are invited to present to the Committee views and all pertinent information about products on the published list or any other aspect of the negotiations.

Applications for oral presentation of views and information should be presented to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than the close of business September 23, 1959. Persons desiring to be heard should also submit written briefs or statements to the Committee by September 23, 1959. Only those persons will be heard who have presented written briefs or statements and have filed applications to be heard by the dates indicated. Communications are to be addressed to the Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D.C. Further details concerning the submission of briefs and applications to be heard are contained in the Committee's notice.

The membership of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements and of the Committee for Reciprocity Information is similar, each consisting of representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and Interior and the International Cooperation Administration, as well as a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission. The Department of State member is the chairman of the Committee

on Trade Agreements while the Tariff Commission member is the chairman of the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

The U.S. Tariff Commission also announced on August 19 that it will hold public hearings beginning October 6, 1959, in connection with its "peril point" investigation, as required by section 3(a) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, on the extent to which U.S. concessions on listed products may be made in the negotiations without causing or threatening serious injury to a domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. Copies of the notice may be obtained from the Commission. Views and information received by the Tariff Commission on its hearings referred to above will be made available to the Committee for Reciprocity Information for consideration by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements. Therefore, persons who appear before the Tariff Commission need not—but may if they wish—also appear before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS WHICH ARE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE REGARDING COMPEN- SATION FOR ESCAPE CLAUSE ACTIONS

Submission of Information to the Committee for Reciprocity Information:

Closing date for applications to appear at hearings: September 23, 1959

Closing date for submission of briefs: September 23, 1959

Public hearings open October 6, 1959

The Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements has issued on this day a notice of intention to participate in trade agreement negotiations under Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade regarding compensation to contracting parties to the Agreement that have a substantial interest as exporters for the escape clause actions with respect to spring clothespins, safety pins, and clinical thermometers taken by the President on November 9, 1957, November 29, 1957, and April 21, 1958, respectively. Annexed to the notice of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements is a list of articles imported into the United States to be considered for possible concessions in the negotiations. Since the purpose of the negotiations is the granting of compensatory concessions by the United States, it is not anticipated that they will result in any concessions by other countries for the benefit of United States exports.

Pursuant to paragraph 5 of Executive Order 10082 of

October 5, 1949, as amended (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., pp. 281, 355),⁴ the Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all applications for oral presentation of views in regard to the proposed negotiations shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than September 23, 1959. The application must indicate the product or products on which the individual or group desires to be heard and an estimate of the time required for oral presentation. Written statements shall be submitted not later than September 23, 1959. Such communications shall be addressed to "Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D.C.". Fifteen copies of written statements, either typed, printed, or duplicated, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to.

Written statements submitted to the Committee, except information and business data proffered in confidence, shall be open to inspection by interested persons. Information and business data proffered in confidence shall be submitted on separate pages clearly marked "For Official Use Only of the Committee for Reciprocity Information".

Public hearings will be held before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, at which oral statements will be heard, beginning at 2:00 p.m. on October 6, 1959 in the Hearing Room in the Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets, NW., Washington, D.C. Witnesses who make application to be heard will be advised regarding the time and place of their individual appearances. Appearances at hearings before the Committee may be made only by or on behalf of those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for oral presentation of views. Statements made at the public hearings shall be under oath.

Persons may present their views regarding any matter appropriate to be considered in connection with the proposed negotiations, although, as indicated above, it is not anticipated that they will result in any concessions by other countries for the benefit of United States exports. Copies of the list attached to the notice of intention to negotiate may be obtained from the Committee for Reciprocity Information at the address designated above and may be inspected at the field offices of the Department of Commerce.

The United States Tariff Commission has today announced public hearings on the import items appearing in the list annexed to the notice of intention to negotiate to run concurrently with the hearings of the Committee for Reciprocity Information. Oral testimony and written information submitted to the Tariff Commission will be made available to and will be considered by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements. Consequently, those whose interests relate only to import products included in the foregoing list, and who appear before the Tariff Commission, need not, but may if they wish, appear also before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 19th day of August 1959.

EDWARD YARDLEY

Secretary,

Committee for Reciprocity Information.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO NEGOTIATE

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE AGREEMENTS

TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS WHICH ARE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE REGARDING COMPENSATION FOR ESCAPE CLAUSE ACTIONS

Pursuant to Section 4 of the Trade Agreements Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 945, ch. 474; 65 Stat. 73, ch. 141), and to paragraph 4 of Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949, as amended (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., pp. 281, 355), and in view of certain "escape clause" actions with respect to spring clothespins, safety pins, and clinical thermometers taken by the President on November 9, 1957, November 29, 1957, and April 21, 1958, respectively (Proclamation No. 3211, 3 CFR, 1957 SUPP., p. 50, Proclamation No. 3212, id., 51, and Proclamation No. 3235, 3 CFR, 1958 SUPP., p. 25), under the authority of section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and of section 7(c) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, notice is hereby given by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements of intention to enter into trade agreement negotiations under Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade regarding compensation, to contracting parties to the Agreement that have a substantial interest as exporters, for such escape clause actions. Since the purpose of the negotiations is the granting of compensatory concessions by the United States, it is not anticipated that they will result in any concessions by other countries for the benefit of United States exports. The results of these negotiations will be embodied in Schedule XX to the General Agreement.

There is annexed hereto a list of articles imported into the United States to be considered for possible modification of duties and other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of existing customs or excise treatment in the negotiations for which notice is given above.

The articles proposed for consideration in the negotiations are identified in the annexed list by specifying the numbers of the paragraphs in tariff schedules of Title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in which they are provided for together with the language used in such tariff paragraphs to provide for such articles, except that where necessary the statutory language has been modified by the omission of words or the addition of new language in order to narrow the scope of the original language.

No article will be considered in the negotiations for possible modification of duties or other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of existing customs or excise treatment unless it is included, specifically or by reference, in the annexed list or unless it is subsequently included in a supplementary public list. Only duties on the articles listed imposed under the paragraphs of the Tariff Act of 1930 specified with regard to such articles will be considered for a possible decrease, but additional or separate ordinary duties

⁴ *Ibid.*, Oct. 17, 1949, p. 593.

or import taxes on such articles imposed under any other provisions of law may be bound against increase as an assurance that the concession under the listed paragraph will not be nullified. In the event that an article which as of June 1, 1959 was regarded as classifiable under a description included in the list is excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the trade agreement negotiations, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such article.

Pursuant to Section 4 of the Trade Agreements Act, as amended, and paragraph 5 of Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949, as amended, information and views as to any aspect of the proposals announced in this notice may be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee. Any matters appropriate to be considered in connection with the negotiations proposed above may be presented.

Public hearings in connection with "peril point" investigation of the United States Tariff Commission in connection with the articles included in the annexed list pursuant to Section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, are the subject of an announcement of this date issued by that Commission.

By direction of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements this 19th day of August 1959.

JOHN A. BIRCH

Chairman,

Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements.

LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE CONSIDERED

LIST OF ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED FOR CONSIDERATION IN TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS

Tariff Act of 1930 Title I—Dutiable List

Par.	
1	Acids and acid anhydrides, not specially provided for:
	Fatty alcohols and fatty acids, sulphated.
5 and 23	Chemical elements, . . . chemical salts and compounds, . . . not specially provided for, and whether or not in any form or container specified in paragraph 23, Tariff Act of 1930: Dicalcium phosphate;
	Fatty alcohols and fatty acids, sulphated, and salts of sulphated fatty acids.
43	Ink, and ink powders not specially provided for.
218(a)	Biological, chemical, metallurgical, pharmaceutical, and surgical articles and utensils of all kinds, including all scientific articles, and utensils, whether used for experimental purposes in hospitals, laboratories, schools or universities, colleges, or otherwise, all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of fused quartz or fused silica.
223	Plate, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, when made into mirrors, finished or partly finished, exceeding in size 144 square inches. (Note: Includes foregoing when bent, frosted, or otherwise processed in a manner subjecting them to additional duty under paragraph 224 of the Tariff Act of 1930. No consideration will be given, however, to
	reduction of the additional duty under paragraph 224.)
340	All other saws, not specially provided for:
	Hack saw blades.
348	Snap fasteners and clasps, and parts thereof, by whatever name known, or of whatever material composed, not plated with gold, silver, or platinum; all the foregoing, valued at not more than \$1.66% per hundred:
	Sew-on fasteners and parts thereof, mounted on tape or otherwise.
372	Machines, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, and parts, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain:
	Wrapping and packaging machines (except machines for packaging pipe tobacco, machines for wrapping cigarette packages, machines for wrapping candy, and combination candy-cutting and wrapping machines), and parts.
711	Live birds not specially provided for, valued at \$5 or less each (except bobwhite quail).
804	Rice wine or sake; and still wines not produced from grapes, including ginger wine or ginger cordial, and beverages not specially provided for similar to any of the beverages specified in paragraph 804, Tariff Act of 1930.
913(a)	Belts and belting, for machinery, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber and india rubber, valued at 40 cents or more per pound.
1020	Linoleum (except inlaid linoleum), including corticine and cork carpet, and mats or rugs made of linoleum other than of inlaid linoleum.
1021	Floor coverings not specially provided for:
	Felt-base floor coverings.
1405	Boxes of paper or papier-mache or wood provided for in paragraph 1405, Tariff Act of 1930, covered or lined with paper, but not covered or lined with cotton or other vegetable fiber.
1410	Unbound books of all kinds, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, all the foregoing not specially provided for, if other than of bona fide foreign authorship (not including diaries, music in books, pamphlets, prayer books, sheets or printed pages of prayer books bound wholly or in part in leather, or tourist literature containing geographic, historical, hotel, timetable, travel, or similar information, chiefly with respect to places or travel facilities outside the continental United States).
1413	Boxes, composed wholly or in chief value of paper, papier-mache or paper board, and not specially provided for.
1501(a)	Yarn, silvers, rovings, wick, rope, cord, cloth, tape, and tubing, of asbestos, or of asbestos and any other spinnable fiber, with or without wire, and all manufactures of any of the foregoing.
1502	Balls, of whatever material composed, finished or unfinished, primarily designed for use in physical exercise (whether or not such exercise involves the element of sport), and not specially provided for:
	Golf balls; footballs and other balls (not including tennis balls), wholly or in chief value of rubber.
1510	Parts of buttons and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for.

Par.

- 1513 Toys, and parts of toys, not specially provided for:
Toys wholly or in chief value of rubber, except toys described otherwise than by specification of component material in any Schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
- 1519(e) Articles, wholly or partly manufactured (except wearing apparel, but including fur collars, fur cuffs, and fur trimmings), wholly or in chief value of fur (except silver or black fox), not specially provided for.
- 1530(c) Leather (except leather provided for in subparagraph (d) of paragraphs 1530), made from hides or skins of animals (including fish, reptiles, and birds but not including cattle of the bovine species), in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished:
Chamois leather (except oil-tanned) and glove and garment leather, made from lamb or sheep skins.
- 1537(b) Manufactures of india rubber or gutta-percha, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for:
Tires (not including automobile, motorcycle, and bicycle tires composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber).
- 1540 Moss and sea grass, eelgrass, and seaweeds, if manufactured or dyed.
- 1541(a) Musical instruments and parts thereof, not specially provided for:
Concertinas and other accordions which are not piano accordions.

Development Loans

Guatemala

An agreement was signed at Guatemala City on August 17 by U.S. Ambassador Lester D. Mallory and Gustavo Miron, president of the Bank of Guatemala, under which the U.S. Development Loan Fund will lend Guatemala \$5 million to help finance the costs of establishing rubber production on 80,000 acres on the Pacific slopes of Guatemala. For details, see Department of State press release 600 dated August 20.

Iran

The U.S. Development Loan Fund announced on August 13 the approval and commitment of funds for a loan of up to \$5,200,000 to a privately owned industrial development bank to be established in Iran. In addition to the DLF loan, resources will also be provided by an interest-free advance from the Iranian Government and by a \$5,200,000 loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. For details, see Department of State press release 587 dated August 13.

U.S. Grants Additional Wheat to Libya

Press release 594 dated August 18

An additional grant of 4,000 tons of wheat has been made to the Government of Libya for famine relief, the Department of State announced on August 18. Earlier this year grants of wheat for human consumption and livestock feed grains totaling 55,000 tons were made to Libya to relieve critical grain shortages developing from extreme drought conditions.

The wheat was transferred by the International Cooperation Administration from U.S. Government-owned surplus agricultural commodities under authority of title II, Public Law 480. Distribution to the needy in the distressed areas is to be made free of charge by the Government of Libya.

Libyan Ambassador Mohieddine Fekini accepted the grant on behalf of his Government.

Nationwide College Representation in Foreign Service

Following is an exchange of correspondence between Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, and Representative Frank T. Bow regarding the composition of the Foreign Service.

MR. HENDERSON TO REPRESENTATIVE BOW

AUGUST 4, 1959

DEAR MR. BOW: Thank you for calling my attention, in your letter of July 23, 1959, to the debate which took place in the House of Representatives on July 21,¹ during which it was suggested that the Foreign Service is made up mostly of graduates of the so-called "Ivy League" colleges. You commented that this did not accord with the impression you have gained from your acquaintance with Foreign Service officers, and you asked to be informed of the distribution of colleges attended by officers in the Foreign Service and particularly by those in the Secretariat of the Department.

I read with the greatest interest the report of

¹ Congressional Record of July 21, 1959, p. 12685.

this debate in the *Congressional Record*. I was impressed by the interest shown in the Foreign Service and it is my impression that the spirit of the remarks made was friendly. I can assure you that the Department of State shares the point of view so eloquently expressed that the Foreign Service of the United States should be broadly representative. I feel that I must add, however, that it is also essential that the Foreign Service Officer Corps be composed of officers of the highest abilities and qualifications.

The experience of nearly two hundred years of participation by the United States in the field of international relations has made it clear that our diplomatic and consular representatives should be men of intelligence, with sound training for public service, who possess a good education obtained from educational institutions or otherwise. The Foreign Service is a profession of a most demanding character. I am confident that you and your colleagues will agree that it would be unthinkable to admit a physician or a lawyer to their respective professions unless their educations met exacting standards. This is also true with respect to the Foreign Service. It is, of course, important to have in the Foreign Service officers whose backgrounds reflect many varied experiences in all sections of our country. Character and intellectual attainment should, however, be controlling considerations in the selection of our officers.

As a result of our inquiries, I am able to confirm your impression that the Foreign Service is not an "Ivy League" club. Of the 3,427 officers in the Service, our records indicate that only 649 received their bachelor degrees from the eight institutions which, I understand, constitute the "Ivy League." The remaining college graduates come from educational institutions spread across the nation, including 48 state universities.

You inquired about the officers serving in the Secretariat. We select for work in the Secretary's office only officers of unusual capacity. They cannot, therefore, be considered as entirely typical. However, among the 23 Foreign Service officers assigned to that office, only three obtained their bachelor degrees from "Ivy League" schools, one is without a degree, and nineteen received their degrees from seventeen other colleges and universities.

Every one of our fifty States as well as Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone, is represented by native

sons who are Foreign Service officers. The bulk of them do not come from wealthy families. They are men and women who have earned at least a part of their way through college. We have noted from their records that they helped finance their educations by working at occupations such as the following: filling-station attendant, cowhand, janitor, hotel clerk, iceman, salesman, merchant seaman, supermarket cashier, common laborer, luncheonette counterman, department store clerk, waiter, typist, riverboat deck hand and lumberjack. If you will forgive a personal allusion, I think that I am typical of them. During my high school and college days (I graduated from a midwestern institution) I have worked in rubber factories, steel mills, lumber mills, in shops of various kinds, and in the harvest fields. Like most officers in the Service, I worked during my summers and Christmas vacations in order to help pay for my schooling. Some of our most capable and valuable officers, however, have come from families with means which enabled them to spend their vacations otherwise. Unfortunately there are still many positions in the Service in which a man with private means willing to spend his own funds for the advantage of the U.S. Government can be more effective than one without an independent income.

Foreign Service officers are drawn on a basis of equality of opportunity from ancestors who came to this country from Asia and Africa as well as from Europe. Our files do not indicate the racial or ethnic origins of our officers. It is our policy not to show race or religion in the personnel records. I know personally, however, that the Negroes in the Foreign Service Officer Corps, for example, are not confined—as has been suggested—to one or two show-case examples.

Another point of misapprehension has arisen, I think, from statistics which the Department of State itself made available to the Congress and the public. They were statistics covering colleges attended by 670 persons appointed to the Foreign Service Officer Corps between January 1, 1946 and September 20, 1952. A newsman quite correctly calculated, from these statistics, that 47 percent of these appointees came from ten large colleges and universities. Those ten schools, however, included not only several "Ivy League" schools but also California, Stanford, Chicago, Wisconsin, Georgetown and George Washington, which are

not. Since the period cited above, incidentally, we have made a number of changes designed further to encourage applicants to the Foreign Service from all the parts of the United States. Since mid-1955 the number of centers at which our written examination is given was increased from 16 to 65. The oral examination is being conducted in 23 cities so applicants from every corner of the United States may conveniently and inexpensively take it.

There was also some discussion on the floor of the House of the fact that junior officers frequently find themselves doing work which does not call into play the full range of their background knowledge and scholastic preparation. Instead of engaging at once in activities of a highly responsible nature, young officers in their initial assignments may find themselves handling the office accounts, inventorying the effects of American citizens who have died abroad, preparing trade lists, issuing passports, and engaging in other similar tasks. The pattern of assignment of such responsibilities does not differ between Embassies headed by career or non-career Ambassadors. We do not consider tasks of the sort I listed above to be menial chores. The young officer engaged in them will one day be better prepared to run an office—as Consul General, Deputy Chief of Mission, or Ambassador—as a result of the experience derived from this work.

It is my understanding that members of the Congress would like to see a United States Foreign Service drawn from "main street" sources. If by this they mean that they desire a Service which truly represents the United States from all walks of life and from every quarter of this country their desire, in my opinion, is already realized.

Sincerely yours,

LOY W. HENDERSON

The Honorable
FRANK T. BOW,
House of Representatives.

REPRESENTATIVE BOW TO MR. HENDERSON

JULY 23, 1959

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I desire to call your attention to a debate which took place in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, July 21st, as it appears on page 12685.

You will note that throughout the debate reference is made that the Foreign Service is mostly made up of

graduates of the so-called Ivy League colleges rather than a cross section throughout the United States. This is not the impression I have gained in my trips in foreign countries where I have visited with Foreign Service officers.

I would appreciate it very much if you would advise me in this regard, particularly as to the distribution throughout the country of colleges attended by our Foreign Service officers and those now in the Secretariat of the Department.

You will note also that in one part of the debate reference is made to the activities of Foreign Service officers, and I quote: "Certainly, for many years his chores are very, I would say, menial, in the acceptance of the term, especially these men highly qualified in the languages and familiar with the historic background of the people. But, they are given no recognition by the Department of State, through the Ambassadors who are politically appointed men. . . ."

I should like to have your comment on this condition also. It seems to me that these are rather serious charges that should be clearly and thoroughly examined.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK T. BOW, M.C.

HON. LOY W. HENDERSON
*Deputy Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.*

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

86th Congress, 1st Session

- The Tenth Semiannual Report on Activities Carried on Under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as Amended. H. Doc. 206. July 30, 1959. 73 pp.
- Telegraph Regulation (Geneva Revision, 1959). Report to accompany Ex. G, 86th Cong., 1st sess. S. Ex. Rept. 9. August 6, 1959. 6 pp.
- Amendments to the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951. Report to accompany S. 1697. S. Rept. 599. July 31, 1959. 18 pp.
- Investigation of Immigration and Naturalization Matters. Report to accompany S. Res. 143. S. Rept. 627. August 6, 1959. 2 pp.
- Authorizing a Payment to the Government of Japan. Report to accompany S. 2130. S. Rept. 631. August 6, 1959. 2 pp.
- Providing for the Licensing of Independent Foreign Freight Forwarders. Report to accompany H.R. 5068. H. Rept. 798. August 6, 1959. 24 pp.
- Relief of the Government of the Republic of Iceland. Report to accompany H.R. 8499. H. Rept. 799. August 6, 1959. 4 pp.
- Foreign-Flag Affiliations of Subsidized Operators. Report to accompany H.R. 8388. H. Rept. 800. August 6, 1959. 17 pp.
- Amending the Act of September 2, 1958, Establishing a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. Report to accompany H.R. 8461. H. Rept. 801. August 6, 1959. 5 pp.
- Modifying Citizenship Requirements for U.S. Shipping Corporations. Report to accompany H.R. 6888. August 10, 1959. H. Rept. 813.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Calendar of International Conferences and Meetings¹

Adjourned During August 1959

Meeting of Foreign Ministers (recessed for an indefinite period) . .	Geneva	May 11-Aug. 5
U.N. Trusteeship Council: 24th Session	New York	June 2-Aug. 6
U.N. ECAFE Committee on Trade: 1st Meeting of Experts on Programming Techniques	Bangkok	July 7-Aug. 3
ICAO Airworthiness Committee: 3d Meeting	Stockholm	July 14-Aug. 10
West Indian Conference: Special Session	St. Thomas, Virgin Islands . . .	July 28-Aug. 7
International Sugar Council: Executive Committee	London	July 30-Aug. 1
International Conference on the Contribution of Sports to the Im- provement of Professional Abilities and to Cultural Develop- ment	Helsinki	Aug. 10-16
Caribbean Commission: 28th Meeting	St. Thomas, Virgin Islands . . .	Aug. 10-18
Commonwealth Survey Officers: Military Survey and Mapping Conference	England	Aug. 11-12
Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of American States: 5th Meeting	Santiago	Aug. 12-18
FAO Group on Coconut and Coconut Products: 2d Session of Working Party on Copra Quality and Grading	Colombo	Aug. 17-25
Commonwealth Survey Officers	Cambridge, England	Aug. 17-26
International Institute of Refrigeration: 10th Congress	Copenhagen	Aug. 19-26
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry: 20th Conference .	Munich	Aug. 26-29

In Session as of August 31, 1959

Political Discussions on Suspension of Nuclear Tests	Geneva	Oct. 31, 1958-
PAHO Subcommittee To Study the Constitution and Rules of Pro- cedure	Washington	April 13-
Venice Film Festival	Venice	July 2-
ITU Administrative Radio Conference	Geneva	Aug. 17-
ICAO Legal Committee: 12th Session	Munich	Aug. 18-
13th Annual Edinburgh Film Festival	Edinburgh	Aug. 23-
Inter-American Council of Jurists: 4th Session	Santiago	Aug. 24-
Interparliamentary Union: 48th Conference	Warsaw	Aug. 25-
17th International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry	Munich	Aug. 30-
IAEA Panel on Reactor Physics Data of Heavy-Water Lattices . . .	Vienna	Aug. 31-
GATT Working Party on Relations with Poland	Geneva	Aug. 31-
GATT Committee I on Expansion of International Trade	Geneva	Aug. 31-
U.N. Seminar on Judicial and Other Remedies Against Abuse of Administrative Authority	Buenos Aires	Aug. 31-

Scheduled September 1 Through November 30, 1959

ICAO Meteorological Division: 5th Session (joint session with WMO Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology)	Montreal	Sept. 1-
International Union of History and Philosophy of Science: 1st General Assembly	Barcelona	Sept. 1-
International Astronomical Union: Executive Committee	Herstmonceux, England	Sept. 7-
U.N. ECAFE Industry and Natural Resources Committee: Work- ing Party on Earthmoving Operations	New Delhi	Sept. 7-
UNICEF Executive Board and Program Committee	New York	Sept. 8-

¹ Prepared in the Office of International Conferences, August 18, 1959. Following is a list of abbreviations: CCITT, Comité consultatif international télégraphique et téléphonique; ECA, Economic Commission for Africa; ECAFE, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization; GATT, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency; ICAO, International Civil Aviation Organization; ICEM, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; ILO, International Labor Organization; IMCO, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization; ITU, International Telecommunication Union; NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization; PAHO, Pan American Health Organization; U.N., United Nations; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; WHO, World Health Organization; WMO, World Meteorological Organization.

Calendar of International Conferences and Meetings—Continued

Scheduled September 1 Through November 30, 1959—Continued

IAEA Conference on the Application of Large Radiation Sources in Industry.	Warsaw	Sept. 8—
IAEA Board of Governors: 13th Session	Vienna	Sept. 14—
U.N. ECAFE Committee on Trade: Working Group of Experts on Sampling Methods.	Bangkok	Sept. 14—
GATT Committee II on Expansion of International Trade	Geneva	Sept. 14—
ITU International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT): Study Group 2/1 on Telegraph Operations and Tariffs.	Munich	Sept. 15—
U.N. ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning: 5th Session.	Bangkok	Sept. 15—
U.N. General Assembly: 14th Session	New York	Sept. 15—
WHO Regional Committee for Western Pacific: 10th Session . . .	Taipei	Sept. 16—
Pan American Highway Congresses: Technical Committee of Experts on Planning.	Rio de Janeiro	Sept. 17—
PAHO Directing Council: 11th Meeting	Washington	Sept. 21—
PAHO Executive Committee: 38th Meeting	Washington	Sept. 21—
11th International Road Congress	Rio de Janeiro	Sept. 21—
U.N. ECE Coal Committee and Working Parties	Geneva	Sept. 21—
IAEA General Conference: 3d Regular Session	Vienna	Sept. 22—
FAO Expert Meeting on Fisheries Statistics in North Atlantic Area.	Edinburgh	Sept. 22—
FAO International Poplar Commission and 7th International Poplar Congress.	Rome	Sept. 23—
International Rubber Study Group: Management Committee . .	London	Sept. 24—
Conference of Experts for the Revision of the Hague Arrangements for the International Deposit of Designs and Models.	The Hague	Sept. 28—
GATT Committee III on Expansion of International Trade	Geneva	Sept. 28—
ICAO Jet Operations Requirements Panel: 4th Meeting.	Montreal	Sept. 28—
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation: Annual Meetings of Boards of Governors.	Washington	Sept. 28—
U.N. ECA Conference of African Statisticians: 1st Session	Addis Ababa	Sept. 28—
U.N. ECAFE Subcommittee on Electric Power: 7th Session . . .	Tokyo	Sept. 29—
Inter-American Conference of Directors of Tourism, Immigration, and Customs.	San Salvador	September
PAHO Executive Committee: 39th Meeting	Washington	Oct. 1—
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea: 47th Annual Meeting.	Copenhagen	Oct. 5—
U.N. ECAFE Committee on Inland Transport and Communications: 6th Session of Railway Subcommittee.	Lahore	Oct. 6—
Central Treaty Organization Ministerial Council: 7th Meeting . .	Washington	Oct. 7—
Executive Committee of the Program of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.	Geneva	Oct. 7—
9th International Congress of Vineyards and Wines	Algiers	Oct. 8—
South Pacific Commission: 20th Session	Nouméa, New Caledonia	Oct. 10—
GATT Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions	undetermined	Oct. 12—
ILO Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Women Workers . .	Geneva	Oct. 12—
U.N. ECE Timber Committee: 17th Session	Geneva	Oct. 12—
UNESCO Intergovernmental Copyright Committee: 4th Session.	Munich	Oct. 12—
Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission: 1st Meeting	Washington	Oct. 13—
IAEA Symposium on Meteorology of Radionuclides	Vienna	Oct. 14—
ITU Plenipotentiary Conference	Geneva	Oct. 14—
International Conference on Antarctica	Washington	Oct. 15—
ILO Building, Civil Engineering, and Public Works Committee: 6th Session.	Geneva	Oct. 19—
U.N. ECE Conference of European Statisticians: Working Group on Statistics of Private Consumption Expenditure.	Geneva	Oct. 19—
ICEM Executive Committee: 13th Session	Geneva	Oct. 20—
FAO Committee on Commodity Problems: 32d Session	Rome	Oct. 22—
FAO Group on Cocoa: 5th Meeting of Committee on Statistics. . .	Rome	Oct. 23—
Consultative Committee on Cooperative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia ("Colombo Plan"): 11th Meeting.		
Officials Meeting	Jogjakarta	Oct. 26—
Ministerial Meeting	Jogjakarta	Nov. 10—
GATT Contracting Parties: 15th Session	Tokyo	Oct. 26—
GATT Working Party on Commodities	Tokyo	Oct. 26—
U.N. ECE Committee on Development of Trade and East-West Trade Consultations.	Geneva	Oct. 26—
U.N. ECAFE Experts on International Highways: 2d Meeting. . .	Bangkok	Oct. 27—
U.N. Scientific Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy	New York	Oct. 28—
FAO Council: 32d Session	Rome	Oct. 29—

ICEM Council: 11th Session	Geneva	Oct. 29-
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission: Committee on Biology and Research.	Seattle	October
FAO Conference: 10th Session	Rome	Nov. 2-
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission: 6th Meeting . .	Seattle	Nov. 2-
ILO Experts on Statistics of Industrial Inquiries	Geneva	Nov. 3-
WMO Regional Association for Asia: 2d Session	Rangoon	Nov. 3-
U.N. ECAFE Inland Waterways Subcommittee: 5th Session . . .	Bangkok	Nov. 6-
UNESCO Executive Board: 55th Session	Paris	Nov. 9-
ILO Governing Body: 143d Session (and Committees)	Geneva	Nov. 9-
South Pacific Commission: Regional Seminar on Education . . .	Brisbane	Nov. 16-
IAEA Conference on Radioactive Waste Disposal	Monaco	Nov. 16-
NATO Parliamentary Conference	Washington	Nov. 16-
International Criminal Police Organization: 28th General As- sembly.	Lahore	Nov. 19-
International Union of Official Travel Organizations: 14th General Assembly.	Manila	Nov. 20-
Inter-American Child Institute: 40th Meeting of Directing Council .	Bogotá	Nov. 20-
11th Pan American Child Congress	Bogotá	Nov. 22-
Inter-American Cultural Council: 3d Meeting	San Juan	Nov. 22-
ILO Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers: 5th Session.	Cologne	Nov. 23-
FAO Council: 33d Session	Rome	Nov. 27-
FAO Technical Conference on Control of Hemorrhagic Septicemia .	Manila	Nov. 30-
ILO African Advisory Committee: 1st Session	Luanda, Angola	Nov. 30-
U.N. ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems: 11th Session . . .	Geneva	Nov. 30-
U.N. Seminar on the Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Results.	Santiago	Nov. 30-
IAEA Scientific Advisory Committee to Board of Governors . . .	New York	November
IMCO Maritime Safety Committee: 2d Session	London	November
U.N. ECAFE Conference of Asian Statisticians: 3d Session	Bangkok	November

U.S. and Switzerland Name Members of Joint Conciliation Commission

Press release 599 dated August 20

The Treaty of Arbitration and Conciliation between Switzerland and the United States of America, signed at Washington on February 16, 1931,¹ provides for a Permanent Commission of Conciliation. The Commission is composed of a president appointed by the common accord of the two Governments, two members appointed by Switzerland, and two members appointed by the United States.

After several seats in the Commission which had become vacant were filled by the two Governments, the list of the members reads as follows:

Lord McNair, of the United Kingdom, former President of the International Court of Justice, as President appointed by common accord;

Robert Hale, of the United States, former Member of Congress, member appointed by the United States;

J. H. W. Verzijl, of the Netherlands, professor of international law and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, member appointed by the United States;

Ambassador Paul Ruegger, of Switzerland, former President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, member appointed by Switzerland;

¹ 47 Stat. 1983.

Hugo Wickström, of Sweden, former Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals of Gota in Goteborg, member appointed by Switzerland.

President Revokes Designation of IRO as International Body

White House press release dated August 18

White House Announcement

The President on August 18 issued an Executive order revoking the designation of the International Refugee Organization as a public international organization entitled to the benefits of the International Organizations Immunities Act of December 29, 1945. The IRO is no longer active.

The IRO was created by the General Assembly of the United Nations and given the status of a nonpermanent specialized agency. Its mandate from the United Nations was to solve the problem of refugees created by the Second World War and its immediate aftermath by providing both direct care and international legal and political protection for refugees and displaced persons and to find permanent solutions for as many of its charges as possible.

During its operational phase the IRO resettled 1,038,750 refugees, helped 72,834 to return to their homelands, and provided some form of aid to 500,000 other persons.

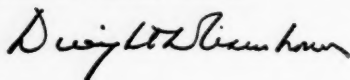
Executive Order 10832¹

REVOCATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 9887, DESIGNATING CERTAIN PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ENTITLED TO ENJOY CERTAIN PRIVILEGES, EXEMPTIONS, AND IMMUNITIES

WHEREAS Executive Order No. 9887 of August 22, 1947, designated the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization and its successor, the International Refugee Organization, as public international organizations entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the International Organizations Immunities Act, approved December 29, 1945 (22 U.S.C. 288); and

WHEREAS those organizations have ceased to exist:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act, it is ordered that Executive Order No. 9887 of August 22, 1947, be, and it is hereby, revoked.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 18, 1959.

United States Delegations to International Conferences

Inter-American Council of Jurists

The Department of State announced on August 20 (press release 601) the following U.S. delegation to the Fourth Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, which will convene at Santiago, Chile, on August 24.

U.S. Representative

Alwyn W. Freeman, Deputy Representative, International Atomic Energy Agency, New York, N.Y.

Advisers

Robert J. Redington, Office of Inter-American Regional Political Affairs, Department of State

Carol Crosswell Smith, Weiden, Crosswell and Gunnigle, New York, N.Y.

Frederick Smith, Jr., Office of the Assistant Legal Adviser for Inter-American Affairs, Department of State

Under the terms of the charter of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American

Council of Jurists is one of the three organs of the Council of the OAS. The other two organs are the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Cultural Council.

The purpose of the Inter-American Council of Jurists is to serve as an advisory body on juridical matters; to promote the development and codification of public and private international law; and to study the possibility of attaining uniformity in the legislation of the various American countries.

This session will consider, among other things, juridical effects of reservations to multilateral pacts; contribution of the American Continent to the development and the codification of the principles of international law that govern the responsibility of the state; proposals for the possible clarification of or amendment to conventions now in force on diplomatic asylum; rules relating to the immunity of state-owned vessels; and collaboration with the International Law Commission of the United Nations.

Current U.N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography¹

General Assembly

Provisional Agenda of the Fourteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly: Item Proposed by Ceylon, Cuba, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela: Question of Race Conflict in South Africa Resulting From the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa. Letter dated July 20, 1959, from the permanent representative of Burma to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. A/4147/Add. 1. July 22, 1959. 1 p.

Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1960—Modernization of the Palais des Nations. Ninth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its 14th session. A/4157. July 22, 1959. 4 pp.

Progress Achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter: Demographic Conditions and Population Trends in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Report prepared by the Secretariat. A/4106. July 23, 1959. 55 pp.

Question of Initiating a Study of the Juridical Regime of Historic Waters, Including Historic Bays. Note by the Secretary-General. A/4161. July 24, 1959. 2 pp.

Progress Achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter: External Trade. Report prepared by the Secretariat. A/4162. July 24, 1959. 56 pp.

¹ Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.

¹ 24 Fed. Reg. 6759

Progress Achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter: Power. Report prepared by the Secretariat. A/4165. July 28, 1959. 18 pp.

Financial Reports and Accounts, and Reports of the Board of Auditors for the Year Ended 31 December 1958: United Nations Children's Fund. Fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its 14th session. A/4154. July 31, 1959. 3 pp.

Financial Reports and Accounts, and Reports of the Board of Auditors for the Year Ended 31 December 1958: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its 14th session. A/4155. July 31, 1959. 2 pp.

United Nations Emergency Force: Budget Estimates for the Period 1 January to 31 December 1960. Eleventh report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its 14th session. A/4171. July 31, 1959. 3 pp.

Economic and Social Council

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Committee on Trade: Summary Records—Second Session, 23 January–2 February 1959. E/CN.11/TRADE/6. May 13, 1959. 115 pp.

Economic Commission for Latin America. The Industrial Development of Peru. Summary and conclusions. E/CN.12/493/Add. 1. April 7, 1959. 48 pp.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Agriculture

Protocol of amendment to the convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of January 15, 1944 (58 Stat. 1169). Opened for signature at Washington December 1, 1958.
Signature: El Salvador, August 19, 1959.

BILATERAL

Germany

Agreement approving the procedures for reciprocal filing of classified patent applications in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. Effected by exchange of notes at Bonn March 9 and May 23, 1959. Entered into force May 26, 1959, the date of receipt of the note from the German Foreign Office.

Greece

Agreement for cooperation on the uses of atomic energy for mutual defense purposes. Effected by exchange of notes at Athens May 6, 1959.
Entered into force: August 11, 1959.

¹ Not in force.

Liberia

Agreement providing for radio relay facilities to be used by the Voice of America. Signed at Monrovia August 13, 1959. Entered into force August 13, 1959.

Mexico

Agreement extending for 1 month, through August 31, 1959, the migrant labor agreement of August 11, 1951 (TIAS 2331), as amended and extended. Effected by exchange of notes at México July 28 and 30, 1959. Entered into force July 30, 1959.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Delegation of Certain Functions Under Mutual Security Act

ADMINISTRATION OF MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1954 AND DELEGATION OF CERTAIN RELATED FUNCTIONS¹

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 10575, as amended, the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832), as amended, Public Law 86-117 (73 Stat. 285), section 4 of the Act of May 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 111, 5 U.S.C. 151c), as amended, and as Secretary of State, Delegation of Authority No. 85 of June 30, 1955 (20 F.R. 4825), as heretofore amended, is amended as follows:

1. Section 2a is amended by substituting a semicolon for the period at the end of subparagraph (8) and by adding the following new subparagraph (9):

(9) The function of directing and supervising the Development Loan Fund.

2. Sections 2b and 2c are redesignated sections 2c and 2d respectively, and the following new section 2b is inserted:

b. The Under Secretary of State, or, in his absence, disability, or if he is on leave, such person as he shall designate, is designated Chairman and Member of the Board of Directors of the Development Loan Fund, and shall carry out the functions related thereto.

Dated: July 30, 1959.

[SEAL]

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Secretary of State.

Designations

Richard H. Davis as director, Office of Soviet Union Affairs, effective August 10.

Arthur B. Emmons III as Special Assistant for SEATO Affairs, effective August 10.

¹ Public notice 164; 24 Fed. Reg. 6721.

Milton C. Rewinkel as deputy director, Office of British Commonwealth and Northern European Affairs, effective August 10.

Raymond T. Moyer as director, U.S. Operations Mission, Korea, effective August 20. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 604 dated August 20.)

PUBLICATIONS

Recent Releases

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

Foreign Consular Offices in the United States—1959. Pub. 6813. Department and Foreign Service Series 86. 53 pp. 20¢.

A complete and official listing of the foreign consular offices in the United States, together with their jurisdictions and recognized personnel.

Technical Cooperation—The Dramatic Story of Helping Others To Help Themselves. Pub. 6815. Economic Cooperation Series 52. 59 pp. 25¢.

This pamphlet discusses the objective, method, and far-reaching results of the U.S. technical cooperation program operating in many countries throughout the world, as well as the reciprocal benefits enjoyed by all sides.

Mutual Security in Action—Laos. Pub. 6842. Far Eastern Series 80. 12 pp. 5¢.

A fact sheet discussing the country, government, economy, and problems of Laos and the extent of the U.S. assistance programs.

Parcel Post. TIAS 4220. 41 pp. 20¢.

Agreement and regulations of execution between the United States of America and Portugal—Signed at Lisbon January 12, 1959, and at Washington February 27, 1959. Entered into force May 1, 1959.

Army and Air Force Missions to Paraguay. TIAS 4221. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Paraguay, amending agreements of December 10, 1943, as amended and extended, and October 27, 1943, as amended and extended. Exchange of notes—dated at Asunción February 20 and March 30, 1959. Entered into force March 30, 1959.

Guaranty of Private Investments. TIAS 4224. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Tunisia. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tunis March 17 and 18, 1959. Entered into force March 18, 1959.

Parcel Post. TIAS 4225. 75 pp. 25¢.

Agreement, with protocol, and detailed regulations of execution, between the United States of America and Japan. Signed at Tokyo October 2, 1958, and at Washington November 3, 1958. Entered into force May 1, 1959.

Weather Stations—Extension of Cooperative Program on San Andrés Island and Establishment of Observation Station at Bogotá. TIAS 4231. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Colombia. Exchange of notes—Signed at Bogotá January 8 and May 8, 1959. Entered into force July 1, 1959.

Double Taxation—Taxes on Income. TIAS 4232. 13 pp. 10¢.

Convention between the United States of America and Pakistan. Signed at Washington July 1, 1957. Entered into force May 21, 1959.

Mutual Defense Assistance. TIAS 4233. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Luxembourg, amending annex B of agreement of January 27, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Luxembourg April 21 and May 8, 1959. Entered into force May 8, 1959. Operative retroactively July 1, 1958.

Sale of Military Equipment, Materials, and Services. TIAS 4324. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Panama. Exchange of notes—Signed at Panamá May 20, 1959. Entered into force May 20, 1959. Operative retroactively April 27, 1959.

Defense—Loan of Vessel to Thailand. TIAS 4235. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Thailand. Exchange of notes—Signed at Bangkok May 19, 1959. Entered into force May 19, 1959.

Check List of Department of State Press Releases: August 17-23

Press releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State, Washington, 25, D.C. Releases issued prior to August 17 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 587 and 588 of August 13.

No.	Date	Subject
593	8/18	New visa regulations (rewrite).
594	8/18	Wheat grant to Libya.
*595	8/18	Dowling nominated Assistant Secretary for European Affairs (biographic details).
596	8/19	Trade agreement negotiations.
597	8/19	Protest on attack on U.S. plane over Sea of Japan.
598	8/20	Herter: return from OAS Meeting of Consultation.
599	8/20	Swiss-American Permanent Commission of Conciliation.
600	8/20	DIF loan to Guatemala (rewrite).
601	8/20	Delegation to Inter-American Council of Jurists (rewrite).
602	8/20	Satterthwaite: "United States Foreign Policy and Africa."
603	8/20	Warning to Americans traveling near Czechoslovak borders.
*604	8/20	Moyer designated director, USOM, Korea (biographic details).
605	8/21	Belgium credentials (rewrite).
606	8/21	Rumania credentials (rewrite).
607	8/21	Burma credentials (rewrite).

*Not printed.

Africa. United States Foreign Policy and Africa (Satterthwaite)	335	Libya. U.S. Grants Additional Wheat to Libya	358
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American Foreign Ministers Conclude Santiago Talks (Herter, texts of declaration and resolution on Peace Committee)	342	Mutual Security	
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Denmark. U.S. To Enter Trade Negotiations With Seven Countries	354	Rumania. Letters of Credence (Macovescu)	354
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